The Standard

PACKET EDITION

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

Per F.M.S. CONGO

No. 5,779 BUENOS AIRES—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1881 21ST YEAR.

TREASURY BILL PROJECT.

We give at foot the project of law introduced on last Saturday before Congress by Dr. Ortiz, the Senator of the most distant province of this Republic, Salta, and with much pleasure we announce the opinion of the public to be unanimously against it.

The better to understand this question we give the following sketch:—

In the year 1876, when the money crisis had reached its 'apogee,' and the Oficina de Cambios was closed, Congress authorized the emission of five millions of fuertes in Treasury Bills of 9 per cent. per annum interest, and 4 per cent. amortization. These Treasury Bills were negotiated in the market at from 60 to 80 per cent., at periods when the discount on Government Bills was at a still higher rate. According to the terms of the law creating this debt the amortization was to be made by bids, but owing to the improved state of the money market and the greatly strengthened credit of the country abroad, these 9 per cent Treasury Bills soon found their way to London, where they rose to 29 per cent. premium, and are quoted on the London Stock Exchange. For the last two or three quarters no amortization bids have been sent in, and hence Senator Ortiz has thought proper to introduce the measure which we give at foot, with the view of compelling the holders of the Stock to amortize at par, or exchange their Stock for a new issue of 6 per cent. Treasury Bills at 95.

Some time ago we treated on this subject, explaining the injustice and impropriety of any attempt on the part of the Government to alter the contract between the country and the holders of these Treasury Bills without their consent, and, it is pleasant to note, that the National Government has not fathered the present project, and that the vote of this market is as unanimously pronounced against the measure as it was some few years ago against the suspension of the service of the Foreign Debt, when even a Cabinet Minister had the temerity to propose it.

Dr. Ortiz has evidently mistaken his own people, and in his anxiety to save the country a few dollars, at the expense of its honour and it credit both at home and abroad, has put his signature to a measure which he will regret all the days of his life.

No Government that we know of has ever attempted to compel the holders of its securities to exchange their Stocks at a loss. On many occasions nations have notified their creditors that on the expiration of the term specified in their Loan Bonds said bonds would not be renewed, except at a lower interest. The National Treasury Bills, if they were regularly amortized every quarter, would have 25 years to run to liquidate the debt; no subterfuge, therefore, can alter the obligation or shorten its period, and the amortization fund created by law must in strict honour be set apart every quarter until it accumulates with interest to a sum sufficient to pay off the whole debt at par, and we look to Dr Plaza, and other representative men in Congress, to stand by the credit of the country and oppose to the last this attempt of Dr. Ortiz, which is calculated to do our credit abroad more injury than even another Tejedor revolution.

The following is the project:—The Senate and Chamber etc.

Art. 1—Five millions of hard dollar Public Bonds bearing 6 per cent interest and 2 per cent accumulative amortization by drawings at par are hereby created.

Art. 2—The Executive is authorised to negotiate these Bonds at home or abroad, at not under 95 per cent, free of costs and commission. This negotiation may be made in parts.

Art. 3—The proceeds of these Bonds shall be applied to the total amortization of the Treasury Bills in circulation, created by the Act of 19th October 1876. The amortizing fund for these Bills, which has been deposited in the Nat. Bank owing to no Bills being offered for amortization, shall be applied to the same purpose.

Art. 4—The amortization of the Treasury Bills shall be effected by the Public Credit Office under decree of the Executive, to guarantee the exactness of the operation in all its details.

Art. 5—On the 31st of March 1882 the interest and amortization of the Treasury Bills issued under the Act of October 1876 shall cease for those Bills which are not presented for amortization on or before said date.

Art. 6—From the promulgation of this Law and the issue of the decree regulating its enforcement, up to Jan. 1st 1882 the holders of Treasury Bills will have the option of exchanging them for the new Bonds at 95 per cent. After said date they shall only obtain them at par.

Art. 7—The Public Credit Office shall keep an account of the Treasury Bills amortized by payment or exchanged for the Bonds, and the former must be cancelled when and how the Executive may order in its decree.

Art. 8—If all the Treasury Bills in circulation be not presented for amortization or exchange up to 31st March, 1882, the Public Credit Office shall deposit in the National Bank an equal number of the Bonds created by the Law to be exchanged for the Treasury Bills when the latter are presented, within a period of 5 years, after which the Bonds shall be cancelled and the Bills be considered as valueless.

Art. 9—If, up to March 31st, 1882 the Executive shall not have negotiated all the Bonds, nor the holders of Treasury Bills have presented them all for exchange, the Executive shall extend the periods allowed in Arts. 5 and 6 for three months more, without ceasing to amortize by drawings at par as many Treasury Bills as the funds in the Bank and the partial negotiation of the Bonds will allow.

Art. 10—Let this be communicated.

Francisco Ortiz.

The grateful subscribers of our colleague the *Prensa* of Belgrano will entertain the editor at dinner on Sunday next, which will be the ninth anniversary of that paper. Dining with grateful subscribers is a very trying affair, for more reasons than one. We wish our Belgrano colleague safe through it.

THE "MEMORIA DE HACIENDA."

No finance report in the Argentine Republic has ever excited so much interest as the present one, referring to expenditure and revenue of the year 1880. Apart from the very natural curiosity of knowing the expenses of the June rebellion of that memorable year, there were many other motives linked to an incredulity in the progress and increasing prosperity of the country. There is no more eloquent history of a Government than its figures: and very few anticipated that the closing chapter of the Avellaneda administration would be one to corroborate the assertion that nothing could stem the onward march of the country. In spite of a gigantic rebellion, a consequent collapse in revenue and increase in expenditure, the figures in this finance report show at a glance the great vitality of the Republic. The expenses of the rebellion are simply insignificant when we consider the interests struggled for and the consequences entailed: $3,902,502.80 hard dollars smothered the outbreak, capitalized the city of Buenos Ayres, and brought a question to a close which threatened to be a nightmare to all dreams of future prosperity and wealth. As a strange anomaly and as an insight into the great change of affairs in general in this country we may just state, without making any insidious or personal remarks, that, whilst Lopez Jordan, the great Entre Riano 'caudillo', cost the nation the incredible sum of $13,062,621.79 hard dollars, Dr Tejedor's rebellion only occasioned an outlay of about four millions of patacons.

Verily, revolutions have swallowed the profits of the country: the history of the last sixteen years shows that more than $27,000,000 have been spent in putting down outbreaks and paying for interventions. Happily the prospects of the future point to a change in this policy, and both revolutions and interventions have very little probabilities of ever maturing again. The War Office has cost the country the exorbitant sum of $95,000,000 fts. in the decade of 1870-80: close on ten millions per annum have been spent on armaments and soldiers. To appreciate such figures we must be reminded that there are only two millions of inhabitants in the republic, and that all have been paying per head and per annum $5 for the sake of fiery 'caudillos' and savage caciques. The wonder is how the country could prosper under such conditions. It is to be hoped that the sanction of the Limits Treaty will be the signal for a reduction in the expenses of the War and Marine Departments.

The budget is the most conclusive proof of the nation's progress. The following table will at a glance show the changed condition of the country at present when compared with the year 1870—

	1870.	1880.
	$	$
Expenditure	14,486,955	18,648,948
Do extraordinary	1,557,965	11,163,690

The above above figures are those of the respective budgets, but the Government only actually spent:

	1870.	1880.
	$	$
Budget	12,459,850	16,809,162
Extraordinary	1,241,989	10,110,132

Thus in each of the above years the budget left a balance of two and three millions. The only blame that can be laid against the Government is that of parsimony.

The actual, not the estimated, revenue of the nation in both those years was as follows—

1870 ..... $14,833,904.90
1880 ..... 19,594,305.90

This last year shows an increase in revenue of five millions over 1870. The figures are flattering, but we must not be blind to the fact that in 1870 the expenditure of the Government kept within the figures of the revenue, whilst in 1880 the expenditure rose to close on 27 millions when the revenue only amounted to a little over 19 millions and a half; in other words there is a hiatus of over 7 millions: no doubt, the rebellion in June is to blame for this, and none can too much deprecate that baneful patriotism which creates deficits in the budgets, burdens the country with fresh debts and raises discredit and distrust abroad. But of the vitality of the country, its wonderful elasticity and the unlooked-for results of the rebellion, the republic would have been thrown back 20 years. As it is, the Minister of Finance only ascribes to the revolution a loss in the revenue of 1,676,000 $f., which may be termed a criterion at a minimum ratio.

It is a most gratifying fact to see that whilst the returns of imports are pretty much the same in 1870 as in 1880, those of exports have trebled, which circumstance speaks volumes for the increased production of the country; the figures of returns are the following:—

	1870	1880
	—	—
Imports	12,092,122	12,055,796
Exports	1,860,083	3,520,393
Stamps	269,508	573,581
Telegraphs	—	113,717
Railways	—	805,379

Every branch of revenue in fact shews a great development, and with a favorable season and normal condition of trade in general we may expect to record a still brighter retrospect of 1881.

The revenue of 1880 amounted to $19,594,305, of which amount the Customs dues yielded $14,875,960; Thus it is seen that the Custom House duties yield over 75 p. cent of the revenue, as is the case also in Canada, Columbia, Chile and Brazil. This arises mainly from the colonization system, which obliged Argentines to look for their revenue in the dues on commerce, once separated from the mother country. But the day must come when this proportion in the National revenue will no longer exist. Seventy years have elapsed since the declaration of Independence abolished the colonial system, and only since thirty years does the nation carry on an existence as regards a well regulated and organized system of taxation and Government. None can deny the immense wealth of this soil, which can yield the products of all zones, and the period must come when we will export a great many of the articles which to-day we are obliged to import from foreign parts.

The increase of population and of capital will soon bear beneficent results in the industries and development of productions in the country, and it is prudent to consider beforehand the best measures for maintaining the revenue of the Government, in order that the change may not be felt by an abrupt reform in the event that the Customs dues show a falling off. It is necessary to meditate the best means, that the people may not feel the burden at once of taxation on new articles of production. These remarks are not premature, and a few years will show a heavy decrease in importation, from which the Government at present principally derives its revenue. On the other hand, exports will be on the increase, but it is neither advisable nor prudent to heavily tax the growing industry and production of the country.

The following figures already show the change that imports and exports have been undergoing in the last few years; they refer to articles subject to duty—

	Exports	Imports
1871	28,442,543	39,393,006
1872	42,339,717	56,670,553
1873	36,392,045	56,740,855
1874	39,413,265	49,387,129
1875	45,785,091	51,312,077
1876	42,394,052	33,222,583
1877	38,503,659	38,847,366
1878	32,666,288	42,074,960
1879	41,268,426	43,233,616
1880	50,856,126	4 .245,420
	$400,050,222	$464,137,395

The above totals show a balance in the ten years of $63,087,173 in favor of imports; but a change is remarked since 1875; from the figures it may be seen that exports are on the increase and imports on the decrease. We are becoming exporters and in 1880 the balance in favor of the country amounted to $7,609,706; the difference is much greater than it appears, if we include the articles introduced and exported not subject to duty—

	Imports	Exports
1871	4,764,252	2,683,894
1872	2,928,590	2,403,475
1873	4,318,514	3,477,269
1874	6,584,048	3,691,447
1876	4,453,550	5,646,309
1876	1,687,707	4,145,154
1877	291,340	4,822,000
1878	214,930	3,585,514
1879	1,634,387	6,436,851
1880	821,676	5,642,297
	$27,798,803	$42,486,720

The figures in fact for 1880 stand thus—

Exports	56,497,423
Imports	44,066,996
Balance	12,430,427

or taking the ten last years' figures

Imports	491,936,198
Exports	442,516,942
Balance	$49,419,256

The figures of 1890 will tell another tail; ten years hence there will be no comparison whatever between imports and exports.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

The wonderful results of German immigration to the Province of Rio Grande in Brazil in the last twenty years should stimulate the Argentine Government to take some steps which might draw more German immigrants to this Republic. There are 60,000 prosperous Germans in Rio Grande: such a number simply means an immense mine of wealth, and a little enterprise may yet achieve the same results on the banks of the Rio Negro, where the National Government possesses over 300 sq. leagues of land at present for colonization purposes.

Immigration to Rio Grande has been canvassed by the Imperial Government of Brazil, by the provincial authorities of Rio Grande, and finally by private companies there and in Germany. The Argentine Government must do the same, and there is no plausible reason why the German immigrants should prefer Brazil to the Argentine Republic: the latter in fact offers more advantages, as regards soil, climate and liberal colonization laws: here as in Brazil, the German will meet hundreds, nay thousands, of his countrymen, in every walk of life. In Buenos Aires alone there are three German clubs, two German newspapers, scores of German merchants, and hundreds of German shop-keepers: all are prosperous and faithfully keep alive that spirit of union for which they are proverbial.

The German *Nachrichten* confesses that the Argentine Republic offers more advantages than the South of Brazil, that Germans prosper in the Republic in a very rapid manner, that the laws are most liberal, that the immigrant is cared and finally placed in the locality at his option. This points to the want of an experienced emigration agent in Germany, where there are so many thousands of poor families who would be only too glad to take advantage of the liberal offers of the Argentine Republic. The *Nachrichten* advises people to emigrate to the Republic, but there are many antagonistical interests in the way in the shape of emigration agents of the U. States and of Rio Grande. Already a gentleman in Switzerland, in a private letter to a friend, which has been published in nearly all the B. Aires papers, pointed to this fact, and advised the Argentine Government to name some person as agent in Germany and in Switzerland. But the appointment of an agent is not the complete solution of this emigration problem; there are other and more important considerations which are outside the jurisdiction of the Government and mainly correspond to the lucid intelligence of the gentlemen who constitute the Congress of the Nation.

There are on the Rio Negro hundreds of leagues of public lands, in a region particularly suited to agricultural pursuits. Here lots must be parcelled out, surveyed, measured, and prepared for the reception of the emigrant: the budget of the Immigration Department must be a liberal one, in order to help the families in every way, advancing implements and cattle. A very important and delicate point remains in the choice of intelligent men for managers of colonies. Too often men are chosen whose character or pursuits are anything but of the right kind to foster the fortunes of a colony; here as in Brazil these intendents are a sore topic. With these and other measures to the point the Argentine Government might settle several thousand families in the South; their success would give rise to a current of immigration as steady as that of Welsh immigrants at the present moment. There are three lines of German steamers, a very important fact, and agreements could be made with these companies, whereby freights and passengers' fares might be reduced, consulting the interests of all parties. With more enterprise, more management, and more discernment, we may resuscitate the valley of the Nile in the Rio Negro: 60,000 Germans only wanted.

AGRICULTURAL FARMING.

In one of our last issues, and tacked on to the foot of our Onda Change article, we published an interesting letter from an Englishman in the camp who wants to make a start in agricultural farming, but finds no one either disposed to give him the information he requires, or facilitate his beginning in a small way and on his own land.

Our correspondent is the mouthpiece of a class altogether overlooked in this country, and so fully do we appreciate the difficulties which beset a willing, hard-working man in making a start for himself and his family, that we shall ever claim it as a privilege to receive such letters as that published in our last and to which we now reply.

From some hidden cause it is far easier for a man to begin in this country on a rented puesto, or even with a whole league of land, than on a small freehold farm of his own, of sufficient acreage to pasture a flock of sheep, and yet leave him room to sow his own crop. Heaven knows we have written enough on this great River Plate peculiarity, and when a year or so ago we made a trip to the camp to recruit our health, finding, under the pressure of affairs, the knife cutting the sheath, we wrote on this subject and called attention to the desolation of those sheep puestos, around which the sole evidence of industry was the inevitable 'chaquera,' a chorus of answers came in on us, telling us that to mind a flock of sheep properly necessitated the whole time and attention of the puestero, and that the less cultivation about a puesto proved the greater attention of the puestero to his flock. All these replies have in nothing altered our views on this most important subject, and did every puestero in the camp supply wheat, maize and vegetables sufficient even for the puestero's family, the wealth of this country would be increased ten fold.

But to reply to our correspondent and his interesting questions, we have to say that a farm sufficient to feed a flock of sheep, a few milch cows and horses, and leave acreage enough for him to have a good crop of whnat and maize should, to our mind, be at least 250 squares, or say one thousand acres, although to begin in a very small way about half that is sufficient. The finest and best land for such a class of farming, freed from locusts and drought, is on the banks of the Rio Negro. Mr. Kincaid, who has lived down there for the last fifteen years, tells us that all the land facing the river is the most fertile in this Republic, and Mr. Jones, chief of the Welsh colony, who left last week, is of the same opinion, and told us of some of the Chuput men who years ago started on the Rio Negro, and now are wealthy men: with the product of their wheat crops they bought sheep and cattle, and carry on farming now on their own lands on the most extensive scale. On either bank of this river, from the town of Patagones up to where Mr. Kincaid lives, there are small farms such as our correspondent asks about, and the average price of such a farm would be, to purchase it in fee, say $25,000 m|c payable in yearly instalments of say $5,000 m|c, with 6 per cent. interest.

Should our correspondent feel inclined to make a start down there, we recommend him to visit Mr. Kincaid, and at the present moment any of our countrymen who think proper to go there to start as farmers, can obtain from Colonel Alvaro Barros a farm of 20 squares gratis, and as many more squares as they wish to purchase at the Government price, General Roca having at last succeeded in getting a large area of land within seven leagues of the town of Viedma or Patagones, set apart for the formation of an English or Irish colony, and we shall be only too happy to help those of our countrymen who wish to avail themselves of the offer by taking them to the Minister and getting them a free passage down.

The chief drawback we find in Rio Negro farming is the great scarcity of sheep and cattle down there, and the very heavy expense of driving stock down from Bahia Blanca or Sauce Corto to the Rio Negro. But all this is a mere passing difficulty. Every day now cattle and sheep are crossing the Colorado, bound for the Rio Negro, and in a very few years all the splendid lands in the valley of the Rio Negro will be as thickly settled as those in the most favoured partidos of this province.

ROSARIO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

August 26th.

Before the epoch of Railways the Argentine Republic was essentially the province and city of Buenos Aires. In fact, in Europe the whole country was generally known as B. Aires, and it is comparatively a recent period when this cognomen was changed, and the nation became known by its proper name. In those days the Porteños accredited the country with the capital derived from wool, hides, and tallow, and nothing more, and looked at the building of the Central Argentine Railway as an expensive luxury, useful for nothing but for a military road by which soldiers might with celerity be carried into the Interior to put down revolutions in the provinces. Wonderful as it may appear, we yet cannot doubt, that in a very short time wool will not be the principal production of the Argentine Republic. I was struck forcibly with this fact on reading the other day an account of the wine establishment of Messrs Marenco & Cereseto, in San Juan, founded on the celebrated cellars of Bergallo & Co, who were the first to introduce San Juan wines into the market of Buenos Aires. The cellars of Messrs Marenco's establishment are seven metres below the surface, and are eighty-five metres long by thirty two in width, in three naves, arched in masonry throughout. This cellar contains one hundred and eighty enormous tuns. The building above the cellars is the same length, but thirteen metres wider. These dimensions prove that this establishment can compare favorably with the principal ones in Europe. In the upper buildings the wines for exportation are bottled or barreled. At the time we are writing it contains upwards of three thousand pipes and seven thousand half pipes, of wine. Another section of this grand establishment is devoted to distilling, for which purpose the most modern improvements have been introduced. The only liquor distilled is that from the grape. A third section is the cooper's shop, where twenty men are continually at work, and turn out from eighty to a hundred pipes and half pipes. In this one establishment, five thousand pipes of wine were produced this year, and double or quadruple can be produced when the railway shall take it from the storehouses and carry it, without transhipment to Rosario. The province of San Juan can easily produce a hundred and fifty thousand whole pipes of wine, which, it is estimated would be worth ten millions of fuertes; and in other words, will give Mr Clark's railroad upwards of five millions of arrobas freight, and the Senate is haggling over the question of whether the guarantee be paid in gold or in bonds, when it is very improbable that the Government be called on for a penny of guarantee money; for what with wine, liquors, dried fruit, wheat, and minerals, the Great Andine line will pay its way without assistance from the Government.

But what is destined to take the shine out of wool and hides is sugar. This regal commercial commodity will in time become the most valuable of all our exports. The Transandine Railway will carry it cheaply to Chile, where it will speedily monopolize that market, for neither Peruvian nor Brazilian sugar can compete with it. The Chilians are much more fastidious than we are. They will not use either Brazilian sugar or Brazilian coffee. They import the former from Havana, and the latter from Havana and Venezuela. Argentine sugar, taking the best samples produced as yet, and it will go on improving, is fully equal to Mauritius, Egyptian and Java, the better class of which is worth in the London Market from 25 to 28 shillings the cwt., whereas the best class of Brazilian is only worth 19 shillings and six pence. I have already seen some samples of this year's sugar, with small but beautiful crystals, and as white as the best refined, and which undoubtedly would fetch 28 shillings in London.

It is only until very recently that the only lumber used in this country for carpentry and furniture was North American pine, and even of this the most common qualities only come to the River Plate. I have never seen yet a cargo, or even a part cargo of clear lumber brought to these markets. 'Clear lumber' is the denomination given to boards without knots.

Argentine cedar is now so common that it must already have interfered materially with the importation of American and Canadian pine. Shop fittings and furniture now use up large quantities of cedar. This wood is so beautiful, so easily worked, and so superior in every way to pine, that it is merely a question of cheapening its transportation, to bring it into universal use. A very short time ago a plank of cedar was a curiosity; now, in every carpenter's shop we find piles of boards of every size, and it is becoming as common as pine.

The last eight or ten days, or ever since the great fall of rain on the 16th, have been characterized by the balmiest of spring weather. The estancieros say that on still nights they can hear the grass grow. It was about time. If the Clerk of the Weather will only be so good as to keep Mr Hoar Frost under lock and key until the next season, we shall have a year of unexampled prosperity. As yet no locusts have made their appearance, and we have strong hopes that after devastating the country during seven years they have finally disappeared.

The French Company, Chargeurs Reunis, will soon put on the Rosario line two monthly steamers from Havre. This will be a serious competion to Messrs. Lamport and Holt.

The Archimedes is filling up in San Nicolas: she loaded a considerable quantity of minerals in this port, but only a few hides.

The health of Rosario has greatly improved since the rain-fall. Santa Rosa is asleep yet. She has not called for her bath and coffee; but the wise-heads shake their polls.

September 2.

The Press is certainly not a Power in this country. The reason is obvious enough. The Argentine Press is based on political passions, and has so accustomed the public to the hot and spicy invectives of partizanship, that it relishes no other kind of intellectual food. The Brazilian and Chilian press is greatly our superior in this sense, and in consequence enjoys much more extended influence. Our great men of letters, and we have not a few, do not appear to exert that influence over the thought and action of our communities that men of the same class in other countries do. It is because almost all write with an 'arrière pensée' of a dubious nature. The writings of General Mitre, of Mr. Bilboa, of the Gutierrez, Mr. Avellaneda, and even of Mr. Sarmiento, are spiced with political 'double entendres,' without which, it appears, the public would not relish them. There must be some partizanship, some personal bias, some twisting of political facts, whatever the subject matter be, to make it palatable to Argentine readers. Again, if a great truth has to be demonstrated, it is done in an offensive and dogmatical manner that invites antagonism even against palpable facts. Thus the pleasure one ought to experience in the perusal of distinguished writers, such as I have mentioned, and the list might be much lengthened, is sensibly mitigated, and is sometimes turned into disgust by the naughty bitterness of the language.

With what feelings of relief one turns to the polished and philosophical periods of Dr. José Francisco Lopez! How smooth and classical the diction. How free from diatribe. Here we see the true patriot enunciating great natural truths on political and social Argentine matters, with the wisdom of a Bentham and the simplicity and sagacity of a Franklin. If his political opinions at times be contrary to our convictions, they give no offence, for there is no venom in them. He is a consistent Federalist. We foreigners are more generally in favor of an unitarian form of Government; but I think we would none of us object to the Federal form as delineated by Dr. Lopez, only I fear it is an impossible Arcadia. There is a world of common sense wisdom in Dr. Lopez's last work, 'Past, Present and Future Policy,' and written in a most attractive style. Even when we cannot agree with him (as in his convictions of the success of the Federal system in the provinces, and that all future Governors are to be angels in breeches) it is impossible not to admire him. Dr. Lopez says the future policy will tend towards emancipating the Republic from the tribute in gold that we pay to Habana, by multiplying the production of the sugars, coffee and tobacco from our semi-tropical regions of Salta, Jujuy, Tucuman, Santiago and Corrientes. From our tribute to the Indies and the Carolinas by the cotton (!) and rice of the Northern Provinces. From our tribute to the United States by our virgin forests of the Chaco and Tucuman, where Nature has accumulated an inexhaustible supply of various kinds of timber, suitable for any object, from the most delicate furniture to naval construction. From the tribute for cordage by the excellent hemp of Corrientes. From the tribute to France and Spain by our pure wines from the Andine regions of San Juan, Mendoza and Rioja. From our tribute to Italy by our Cordoba and Azul marbles, which already figure largely in the construction of buildings in Buenos Aires.

Dr. Lopez says that the policy of the Future should counsel the National and Provincial Governments to reserve areas from their public lands for immigrants. I would add that each Province should be obliged to lay out a school reservation as in the United States. This reservation (which never shall be sold, unless under very advantageous circumstances,) leased out, would soon defray the cost of common schools in each province. It is strange that such men as Mr. Sarmiento and Dr. Lopez should not have advocated such a beneficent and simple measure years ago. A reservation of a hundred square leagues in each of the provinces, wonderful as it may appear to Europeans, would be a mere bagatelle, and would in half a century give the country a larger Education Fund than that possessed by any other country in the world.

Santa Rosa must have one of Dent's chronometers. She was punctual to the hour. Thunder, lightning and rain accompanied the advent of her saintship, but all in the gentlest manner possible. It is true a flash of electric fluid had the impertinence to enter a house and dance about the heads of half a dozen children, but only frightening them a bit. It then leaped out of the house and killed a couple of cows in the yard. It is still raining softly. As yet we have had no storm.

The peach trees are laden with blossoms, and there is every appearance of a grand fruit year, that is with the 'beneplacito' of King Frost and the Locusts. The latter have come to falsify my paragraph in last letter; and the National Congress has done nothing, and I suppose will never do anything, towards extirpating the plague, until the insects get into mate-cups in the ante-salas of Congress Hall.

One of our best medical men, Dr. Susini, tired of his profession, which, by the by, was not tired of him, has abandoned the scalpel and taken to the spade and plough. He has bought a plantation in Tucuman, and now, instead of dealing in sugar of lead, he will deal in sugar of cana. His place in Rosario is amply replaced by the next English physician, Dr. Frend, who has already gained medical laurels in the country.

W. P.

THE MONTH'S LIQUIDATION.

If we had a Solon in B. Aires the liquidation of the month's accounts on the Bolsa would receive the attention which it merits. Crowded as the hall was yesterday with men of every genius and every capacity, and stirring as was the scene to even the most casual observer, so intent were they all on their individual affairs, the rise in stocks, the fall in gold, that we do believe the boys who fringe the sidewalk selling violets or boxes of wax matches took as comprehensive a view of the unsurpassed picture which this day's liquidation afforded as the King of the Bank Share market, when he walked the hall with the whole share capital of the Bank under his arm.

That shares should fluctuate, and quotations run up or down, is nothing extraordinary, since it is the history of those places "where merchants most do congregate." The speculation in Nat. Bank shares during the month has perhaps exceeded every anticipation. We shall not discuss either the cause or the effect of that extraordinary speculation, since our object in writing in this column on the Bolsa liquidation is rather to treat of the country as reflected by the Bolsa than to treat of the Bolsa as photographed by its stocks.

No one can understand the figures on yesterday's black board who does not turn back for a year or two, and compare the quotations; nor even can the mere figures of our stocks and shares afford a full view of the changes that have come over this land, when political events pregnant with great consequences, but which never gain foothold in the Bolsa, are found in the records of the past two years, illustrating greater changes, than can be gathered from the reading of our stock list. Everyone in the market will admit that speculation in gold is at least for the present over, nevertheless we find that the gold vencimientos yesterday amounted to $3,800,000 pats against 6½ millions on the 31st Aug. 1880. The prices of gold on these respective dates were as follows:—

Aug. 31, 1880, 30.75
Aug. 31, 1881, 25.60

In Cedulas the figures stand so:—

VENCIMIENTOS.
Aug. 1880, 3,192,700 price 82⅝
Aug. 1881, 2,726,000 do 93¼
Nat. Bonds Aug. 1880, 80
Do do do 1881, 93
Treasury Bills, 1880, 83¼
Do do 1881, 123

Nat. Bank Shares, of course, showed the most remarkable change of all other stocks, and whether we judge them by their sudden rise in value, or by the extraordinary development of speculation in the stock, we confess to an anxiety as to their future quotation; but let us continue our comparisons.

VENCIMIENTOS
Aug. 1880, 14,700, price 68¾
Aug. 1881, 131,977, do 124

Roads and Bridges—
Aug. 1880, 79½
Aug. 1880, 105.

The quotations in August 1879 may also prove interesting—

Patacons 32.20
Nat. Bonds 64
Cedulas 80½
Treasury Bonds 78½
Nat. Bank Shares 60½
Bushental Bonds 83
Roads and Bridges 75½
Municipal Bonds 70, 81
Do 74, 81
Old Gas Comp. 65 prem.
Belgrano Tramway 50 dis.
Nat. Bonds 76, 58
Gold vencimientos 4,401,000 pats.
Cedulas do 4,118,000 pats.
Exchange 49

To moralize on our stock list is not our object, but rather to shatter the arguments of pessimists that all our improvement is artificial, all our progress the result of projects or new loans. The rise in our stock list, gigantic though it seem, is not a whit greater than the advance of our stocks on the London market. Central Argentine shares, B. Ayres Great Southern shares, Eastern Argentine shares, Hard Dollar Bonds, Public Works Loan, Liebig Meat Factory, River Plate Bank shares, Italian Bank shares, everything that we know of in this market, or in the London market, te connected with the Plate, all show the same splendidly increased values. Our public lands that in August 1879 and 1880 were selling to Messrs. Auld, Newland, Palavicini and Martinez, and hundreds of others, as the lists then published in this paper show, at $10,000 m|c. per league; go ask the holders of these lands the price to-day—and we are to be told that all this is sham and hollow. If such be the case, then the progress of every other country on the face of the globe is false and hollow, and those wiseacres who see in our present prosperity the seeds of a future crisis, may yet live to discover that faster than the growth of our debts and our obligations is that of our industries, our produce and our National wealth. We, for our part, close this chapter, confessing that we know of no other country possessed of greater untouched resources than this. These resources are rapidly coming to the front, and, with peace and good government, we may laugh to scorn apprehension of the future.

We are asked to mention in this column that enquiries have reached the British Consulate for Charles John Bayne, a native of Rossshire, who some years ago was sheepfarming near Tuyu; also for Emma Alexander, who came from London two years ago as servant to Mrs Vieyra; and for Mary Byrne who came from Barlow in 1863 and married a German named Randolph Rendel.

The lightship at the northern end of the Chico Bank is some three miles out of her proper position. There'll be grief if this is not seen to speedily.

The Standard
NEW OFFICES
164—PIEDAD—164
Job Printing of every description done in the very best style

TEATRO COLON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7
6th Performance
Le Petit Duc
A las 8½ en punto

Teatro de la Opera
By general request a repetition of the last
Amateur Dramatic Performance
Will take place at the above Theatre
ON
Wednesday, 14th Sept.

Prices

Boxes 1st tier	$300
Do 2nd	350
Do 3rd	200
Orchestra Stalls	35
Tertulias Balcon	35
Do altos and pit	20
Cazuela seats	10
Entrada de cazuela	15
Do general	25.

P.S.—Tickets will be on sale at Messrs MacKern's 137 Florida, and on after Tuesday 6th inst.
e 15 s14

Concordia.
523—Calle Cuyo—523
Auf allgem. Verlangen
Oeffentliche Vorstellung
Donnerstag d. 8. September
Zum 2 Mal in Buenos Aires
ULTIMO
Preisgekröntes Lustspiel in 6 Aufzügen von G. von Moser.
Nach der Vorstellung
BALL
Billete zu $50 zu haben bei—
Herrn Ernst Nolte, Cangallo 115.
Do L Jacobsen & Co, Florida 242.
Do Führsen & Lange, Piedad Esmeralda
Und am Abend der Vorstellung im Lokal der Concordia.
Anfang präcis 8 Uhr

B. Ayres Rowing Club
PROGRAMME
(Subject to Alteration)
Of Regatta to take place at
The Tigre
On Tuesday 1st. Nov. 1881
Outrigged Fours
Committee to select 'Strokes,' who from the remaining entries, select crews man by man.
Outrigged Pairs
Crews to enter in couples.
Double Sculls
Crews to enter in couples.
Single Sculls
Inrigged Fours and Randans
For untrained members only, to enter in crews.
Paddling Canoe Race.

The Races are confined to members of the Buenos Ayres Rowing Club, with the exception of Outrigged Pairs, and Double Sculls, which are also open to members of the Montevideo, and Marina Rowing Clubs, and the Officers of H.B.M. Ships stationed in the R. Plate. The Races will, if necessary, be rowed in heats.
DISTANCES—Trained Fours one mile, Trained Pairs and Sculls ½ mile, Untrained crews ¼ mile.
Boats and Stations to be selected by lot.
The Committee reserve the right to admit a change of crew, in case of sickness, or other reasonable cause.
ENTRIES—(Accompanied by amount of entrance fee $25 m/c for each event) to be sent in to the Secretary of the Club, 90 Rivadavia on or before 23d Sept. Entries for untrained crews to be sent in on or before 20th October.
R. H. MURRAY.
Hon. Sec.
s24

Zingari Cricket Club
Members are advised that a Match, Vice-President v. Secretary, will be played at Belgrano on the 8th prox. Sides to be picked on the arrival of the 11 o'clock tram from Plaza Victoria.
W. F. McKERN,
Hon. Sec.
g 8 s6

B. Aires Cricket Club
Members are advised that a match will be played on the 8th inst. between Capt. and Sec. teams, sides to be chosen on the ground on arrival of 9.55 train from Central.
D. MACKINLAY
Hon. Sec.
e 41 s7

TO LET
In the pleasant town of Quilmes a handsome and comfortable House of 7 rooms with flower and kitchen garden, also early fruit trees, coach house, stable and outhouses; 10 minutes walk to the station. Apply to M A, Quilmes Station, or to G H Tucker, 188 Reconquista.
42 s5

TO LET a house with five rooms, kitchen, algibe, aguas corrientes &c.; the rooms have boarded floors and stucco. Apply Calle Venezuela 84.
g 78 s10

TO LET, at 204 Parque, a drawing-room and room for a gentleman.
g 79 s10

WANTED a situation by a respectable girl, as Waitress, Housemaid or Nurse. Good references. Apply to 'Kate,' this office.
g 80 s10

GOVERNESS—A young lady, highly competent, wishes to give lessons in French and Spanish, and teach the piano to beginners. Apply to J. L. at this office.
x55 s24

COOK—Wanted a good woman cook. Apply Reconquista 80.
y64 s10

A Respectable girl wishes for a situation as housemaid or waitress. Good recommendation. Apply at this office R. C.
y64 s10

WANTED a situation by a good man Cook in town or camp, latter preferred. Good references. Apply 118 Corrientes
c 73 s10

ENGLISH TEACHER wanted for a college in Belgrano. Apply Reconquista 79, from 4 to 6 p.m.
c 74 s10

A Married Couple without Children. The wife as Cook and the husband as Gardener, in a small family will find employment. Esmeralda 471, from 5 to 6:
c 65 s10

A Respectable Woman wishes for a situation as Cook in a German or English family, good recommendations. Apply P A M this office.
c 66 s10

WANTED a situation by a respectable girl as Housemaid or Waitress. Apply Calle General Lavalle 473.
c 72 s10

ZOEDONE.
—o—
ZOEDONE
Ohne Phosphor kein Gedanke
ZOEDONE
Repairs the mind's decay
AND
Takes the painful sense of toil away.
ZOEDONE
Delicious sparkling non-alcoholic champagne.
ZOEDONE
The best Spring drink.
ZOEDONE
A most agreeable refreshing and elegant tonic.
ZOEDONE
For Balls, Parties etc.
ON SALE AT
Messrs. McLean & Feeley's
Cangallo 103.
A. P. Seedorff, Reconquista 84.
Guillermo Cranwell, Rivadavia 44.
Hammer & Peltzer, Rivadavia 138.
IN MONTEVIDEO.
Hutchinson and Co., 25 de Mayo esquina Ituzaingo.
g294 j23

H. D. WOODWELL 140 PIEDAD DE CUYO
Great Reduction In Prices
See our Catalogue No. 4.
With more than 1000 different specimen including Monograms and new style of Indiarubber stamps. Speciality in Wood Engravings, such as portraits, facsdes of buildings, Illustrated Books, Autographs, Carriages, Fruits, Comic Figures etc. Perfection of work and moderation in prices being guaranteed. Engravings made from copies of photographs, sketches or any other object which may be brought to us.
Do not forget the number
140—Calle Piedad—140
H. D. Woodwell
c 262 xp

TEA

At $12	per lb.
At 14	do
At 16	do
At 18	do
At 20	do
At 22	do
At 25	do
At 27	do
At 30	do
At 40	do

Try our Teas, and you will find that the quality is far in advance of the price.
Bazar Ingles
189 FLORIDA 189
N.B.—For Bazar goods, please see 3rd page.
c 181 m20

FLUIDO LITTLE

BANO SIN IGUAL
PARA LAS OVEJAS
RUNCIMAN & CO.
73—CALLE PIEDAD—73
AVISO IMPORTANTE para quien desea emplear bien su dinero en el pueblo de la Exaltacion de la Cruz en la calle principal de dicho pueblo a dos cuadras de la plaza se vende una casa edificada en terreno de 35 vs de frente por 70 vs de fondo, habiendo esquina todo cerado de material; el edificio se compone de dos almacenes y cuatro piezas para familia techos de azotea y teja francesa, dicho casa es conocida por aber sido de Juan Sorano se vende el negocio de almacen y Plateria que existe en dicha casa, el dueño lo vende por ausentarse del pais. Para informes Rivadavia 321 de 8 a 5 de la tarde, y en Exaltacion de la Cruz en la misma casa, a toda hora del dia.
x56 o6

ANOTHER BOON TO HOUSEWIVES. The Israelites' complaint was that the Egyptian taskmasters compelled them 'to make bricks without straw,' a feat which would, perhaps, seem to a housewife scarcely more difficult than that of making good custard without eggs. But modern invention knows no difficulties, or rather knows them only to overcome them, and our wives or cooks have become quite independent of the domestic fowl since Borwick introduced his Gold Medal Custard Powder, which is declared to produce the most delicious custards, blancmanges, &c., in less time and at half the usual expense. Sold in neat little packets and tins by all storekeepers in the colonies.—*Morning Post.*

REMATE
POR
Guillermo F. Quirno
EN
SAN ANDRES DE GILES
EN LA CASA DEL
Sr. D. Simon Cucullo
DE
15 Carneros Rambouillet Gilbert para tropillas y majadas finas
15 Id. cruzados con Negrette para id id
80 Id. para majadas comunes
El Domingo 18 de Setiembre
A las 12 en punto
Rematare al mejor precio y a dinero de contado los carneros arriba espresados provenientes de la cabana Santa Sabina, del Doctor Dn Norberto Quirno Costa, en Chacabuco, fundada en 1863 por Don Gregorio J Quirno. Estos animales son hijos de padres Europeos de rica clase y son ya conocidos de muchos estancieros que han comprado en los tres remates que en distintos anos he dado en dicho establecimiento y en los dos que dieron el ano proximo pasado el martillero Mercado en Mercedes y el martillero J M Diaz en Chivilcoy.
e 69 s18

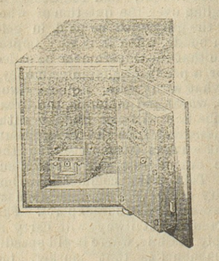
Banda Oriental
Estancia en venta
Se vende el lindo Establecimiento conocido por el nombre de San Borja, situado en el Rincon que forma el Rio Yi con el Arroyo Cuadra, y distante dos leguas del Durazno y Estacion del F.C. Central, compuesto de una suerte y 760 cuadras de Campo Fior con aguadas permanentes y magnificas montes, todo cercado y dividido en varios potreros con alambre y postes de la mejor clase, con buenas poblaciones de material y una linda quinta.
Para el acarreo de leña al Durazno, cuyo consumo es abundante, hay varios carros Suizos con sus caballos de tiro y sus arreos correspondientes, carretas de buyes etc.
Tambien pertene e al mismo Establecimiento una magnifica balza reci-n construida y muy productiva.
Todo lo cual se vende por tener que retirarse de alli sus dueños, debiendo los interesados ocurrir por mas informes a la misma estancia o en Montevideo al Sr Don Juan J. Hore, calle de Misiones No. 215.
c6

The Commercial Union Assurance Company
LONDON
Offices: 19 and 20 Cornhill, London, E. C.
Capital £2,500,000
GENERAL AGENTS
In the Argentine Republic
For Fire
and Life Branches
ADOLFO HOPMANN & Co.
193—Piedad—193
Risks are taken at moderate Rates, and losses settled here without reference to London.
e 76 o7

A las S S. Estancieros
Estan ya en exhibicion en nuestra casa, calle Victoria 156, todos los carneros Rambouillet sangre pura de la cabana Nuestra Sra del Pilar, que rematamos el Sabado 10 del corriente, a la 1 p.m.
BENITO NAZAR & Cia
e 76 s10

San Roque Church
The Passionist Fathers are now holding a Mission at this Church. Two Masses, Instruction, Confessions and evening devotions every day. The Mission will terminate on Sunday next.

Lujan Races
Special train will leave Parque at 9.25 a.m. on Thursday, 8th inst. calling at principal Stations, and returning from Lujan at 6.10 p.m.
Return tickets at $30 m/c to be had only at the Minerva, Florida 76.
Members of Central Racing Club, can get their cards at Grand Stand ticket office.
e 81 s8

A

INVESTMENT
For all desiring to secure Books, Deeds, Cash, Jewellery, &c., from the ravages of Fire and attacks by Burglars,
GEORGE PRICE'S
Improved Patent Prize Medal,
1862, 1878, and 1880
SAFES
Are not only the most invulnerable, but (*strength and quality considered*) by far the cheapest.
£1000 for £14
"A Penny Saved is a Penny Gained."
ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL.
Dewsbury, July 1st, 1881.
Sir,
Last night or early this morning our offices in Bradford Road, Dewsbury, were entered by Burglars and Robbers, and our Safe of your make, No. 3831, and "201 B," was wrenched from its place into the middle of the office floor, and the Caps or Covers of the Door Hinges, top and bottom broken to pieces, but we are glad to say without getting the Safe door open. UPWARDS OF £1000 was in it.
Yours truly,
BENJAMIN EASTWOOD AND NEPHEW.
Mr. George Price, Cleveland Safe Works, Wolverhampton.
PURCHASED IN 1860, PRICE £14.
A new and complete assortment just received of
GEORGE PRICE'S
Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES
SOLE AGENTS:
J. MOHR BELL & CO.,
180—Rivadavia—180
BUENOS AYRES

Vaseline Boot and Shoe Paste
Will preserve the leather and render boots and shoes enntirely waterproof. Can polish over it with ordinary blacking. Price 6 m/c for box.
J. A. BENNET
Florida 195
x61

Vaseline Harness Oil Paste
The application of this Paste renders the leather soft, pliable, water-proof, very durable, and lot liable to gum or crask after exposure to the atmosphere. It is well suited to the purpose for which it is intended, will never spoil or turn rancid, is a most superior article and excels anything of the kind in the market.
Price $10 m/c per can.
J. A. BENNET
Florida 195
x52

Vaseline Axle Paste
An excellent preparation
For Carriages, Light Waggons &c. A compount of Vaseline and Graphite. Incomparable for light and heavy bearings and were speed is desired.
Price $10 m/c per can.
J. A. BENNET
Florida 195
x53

Articulos Incomparables

1	*Ti Congou*	*La Patria* 1
2	*Cerveza Negra*	*Marca 'Chancho'* 2
3	*Cerveza Blanca*	*Marca 'Nato'* 3
4	*Real Holanda*	*Marca 'Chancho'* 4
5	*Oporto 'Inwald's'*	*Para Enfermos* 5
6	*Coñac Fino*	*Marca Parry & Co.* 6
7	*Corned Beef*	*Argentino* 7
8	*Coñac Legitimo*	*Marca 'Chancho'* 8
9	*Vino Margaux*	*Washington Morton* 9
10	*Famous Inglesa*	*Adamson* 10
11	*Jerez Superior*	*Amontillado* 11
12	*Bitter*	*Angostura* 12
13	*Salsa Inglesa*	*Lea & Perrins* 13
14	*Champaña Fino*	*Eugene Clicquot* 14
15	*Mostaza Colman*	*Marca 'Toro'* 15
16	*Cacao de Epps*	*Homeopatico* 16
17	*Jabon Windsor*	*Eugene Rimmel* 17
18	*Conserves*	*Crosse & Blackwell* 18
19	*Gallatitas Inglesas*	*Huntley & Palmers* 19
20	*Cura Sarna*	*Tabaco y Azufre* 20

PIDEN Y EXIJEN LOS VERDADEROS PRODUCTOS
Se venden en todos los principales Almacenes.
g 176 jy 23 xp

The Standard.
Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1881

REVIEW FOR EUROPE

The debate in Congress on the Chilian Treaty continues, but as the session is secret the public is not informed of what transpires. We only known that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Bernardo Irigoyen, made a brilliant speech in defence of the Treaty. He spoke for two days, and the general rumour is that there is a majority of 6 in the House of Deputies in favour of the measure, and in the Senate the majority is still greater. The debate will be over in a few days, as the Government is using all its influence to push the matter through at once.

We give in another column the project of Senator Ortiz, to call in the 9 per cent treasury bills in default of their amortization by the holders, and to replace them with the 6 per cent new issue. The project meets with the greatest opposition in this market and will probably be thrown out in Committee, as the feeling is that the Government has no right to alter the terms of the loan without the consent of the holders of the stock.

In a few days the Committee named by the Provincial Government to report upon the most advisable place for the Capital of the Province will send in its report, which will be discussed in the Provincial Chambers; and so many interests are at issue in this question that it is yet uncertain where the future Capital of the Province will be located. Possibly, by the next mail we shall be able to advise our foreign readers, of the place most likely to be selected. Governor Rocha is about to make another trip to the camp; he purposes visiting the far South, and as the camps down there are now being rapidly settled on, the visit of the Governor to that remote district is anxiously looked forward to by the estancieros, in the hopes that it will lead to a better organization of the camp police, etc.

Nothing whatever has been done by Congress with respect to the Fair Dock scheme or the Transandine Railway; both measures are of very great importance to the country, and both should have been long since dispatched, but for the efforts of an opposition which it is greatly feared will succeed in postponing both measures till next year.

We have had great rains during the last week, and the pasturages never looked better than at present. The sheepfarmers are preparing for the shearing, but with the exception of one Magdalena lot of fine wool, we have as yet no sales on contract of new wool to report. The Magdalena wool has been sold at $80 m/c, which is about 40 per cent under its price this time last year.

The decline in the premium on gold and the unfavourable advices from the European wool markets have brought the prices of wool down to a very low mark, and exporters think that the clip this year will be sold between 70 and 80 dollars the arrobe. The consequence is that the price of sheep has also fallen, and good flocks of sheep are offering in the market at 35 dollars per animal, and prices have a falling tendency. Cattle on the other hand maintain their price, and are constantly bought to stock the new estancias on the outside lands.

Since the sailing of the last packet we have to report many large and important sales of estancia lands, all at improving prices. Yesterday Dr Newberry purchased 10 sq. leagues of land from Mr Cernades, in the far West near Gainza at 115,000 dollars the square league, and these lands were purchased 17 months ago from the Government at 10,000 paper dollars the league. This will give our foreign readers an idea of what is doing in that line.

The National Government has just dispatched two land surveyors to survey 5000 square leagues of land in the district of Nauquen, which lies close to the Andes, and is reported to be a spot of great fertility. These lands will be sold by the Government when surveyed.

All our advices from the provinces tend to prove the great revival of industry in every direction, and both the wine and sugar crops of the provinces promise to be so large this year as to greatly interfere with the future importations of these articles from Europe.

There is nothing important to report from Paraguay. The country is quiet and no signs of any further political disturbances. Some large tracts of Paraguayan land are offering in this market, but they find no purchasers, although at the most reduced prices.

Affairs in Montevideo are the same, and the alarm about an invasion has subsided; but stocks have fallen and trade in Montevideo is very dull. The rains in the B. Oriental have been unusually heavy; the Santa Lucia River has flooded its banks and reached the sleepers of the railway, but we believe the flood has done no great damage.

Property in this city is improving in value, and houses sell for more than their price last year. The Provincial Bank, in order to check the speculation in gold, has tightened the money market somewhat by drawing exchange on Europe and calling in the paper money. The speculation in National Bank shares still continues, and the price of this stock has risen to 130, the Italians having taken up nearly all the stock in the market. Cedulas rule very firm and look upwards. The Provincial Government proposes to stop the issue of 8 per cent Cedulas and to create an issue of 6 per cents, which measure will be laid before the Legislature in a few days. The winter season is now nearly over and merchants report business improving. We have still much of the old wool in deposit, but it is gradually moving off.

Mr Egerton, British Charge d'Affaires, is at present at Mendoza, where the Government and the people gave him a most hearty reception.

The Minister of the Interior has apportioned a large tract of land on the Rio Negro for the Irish emigrant families expected from Dean Dillon's mission. The land in question is conveniently situated on the Rio Negro, within seven leagues of the town of Biedma.

Exchange for this mail rules dull, few takers, and the Provincial Bank rates may be quoted as the market rates, viz :—

On London, 49¾
" Paris, 5.22
" Antwerp, 5,23

MEMORIA DE HACIENDA

The financial difficulties caused by the rebellion of the Governor of Buenos Ayres were not felt during the month of June of that year, as the National Government, foreseeing events, had taken all the necessary precautions and accumulated funds to meet the emergency. But the situation became critical when the returns of the Custom House continued at their lowest figures and the Government, in order to meet its manifold obligations, issued the decree of the 20th July exonerating the Custom House 'letras' from interest payments. The effects of the decree were immediately felt, and money flowed in fast; the emergency of the financial situation warranted this decree, as the Government had otherwise only the alternative of borrowing money, the interest payable on which would have very probably been more onerous than that which the Government had to forego by the decree.

In reference to Custom House dues, it may be opportune at present to refer to an export tax on live cattle, which may put a stop to the present egress of animals to the Banda Oriental and Brazil. The matter has more than once been submitted to Congress and duly ventilated, but owing to wrong considerations and mistaken views the tax has not been sanctioned. The principal opposition laid against this tax bears on the point that cattle are already heavily taxed by the local Provincial Governments. This Provincial tax is a simple but disguised export tax, and contrary to Ars 4 and 11 of the Constitution. In fact, in Entre Rios taxes are imposed on all live cattle, dry and salted hides exported out of the Province, whether it be to the Argentine Provinces or to foreign parts. But aside from the consideration that the sanction by Congress of an export tax on cattle might lead to the removal of these abuses, there are other strong motives in favor of it.

All know that for want of an export tax, and owing to excessive local taxation, all the saladero business has gone to the Banda Oriental and Brazil, where obstacles, in the shape of taxes, are less stringent. The River Uruguay offers great facilities for the passage of animals, and their proprietors only consult their interests when taking them to a neighbouring State, where there exists a uniform legislation in taxes, and there is no such anomaly as that presented in Entre Rios, with a National and Provincial tax on the same article. The transport of the animals, the expenses &c. come out cheaper and less disagreeable to the owner than to slaughter them in Entre Rios. The results of Provincial impositions are palpable to all, and the saladero industry threatens to emigrate altogether.

In 1880 the Argentine faena amounted to 475,0000 animals: that of the Banda Oriental surpassed ours and amounted to 556.500 head of cattle. Would it be credited that out of the latter number the animals imported to the Banda Oriental from this country amounted to 436,500; the latter number is official, and one can imagine how many more animals escaped official notice. The duties, taking the uniform rate of export on 436,500 animals, amount to $448,000, dead loss to the nation. The Banda Oriental reaps the benefits of the indifference of Argentines in this all-important matter, and the National Government should take active steps in the matter—firstly by removing a Provincial taxation which is contrary to the Constitution, and secondly, adopt measnres which, if they do not stop the export of animals, may at least compensate the nation for the loss of animals and the falling fortunes of the saladero industry. Whatever may be urged against taxing exports cannot hold good in the present matter.

The Tamar's Mails.

London, August 9.

The House of Lords met at four o'clock in order to consider the Land Law (Ireland) Bill in its amended form. No further alterations of an important character were made in the measure, but the inadequacy of the emigration clause was severely commented on by both Liberal and Conservative peers. The stage of report having been disposed of, Lord Carlingford moved the third reading of the bill, whereupon the Earl of Carnarvon offered some general criticisms upon it, and was replied to by Earl Granville. After speeches from other noble lords, the third reading was agreed to without a division.

In the House of Commons, the Chief Secretary for Ireland announced that Mr Dillon, M.P., had been released from Kilmainham Gaol in consequence of a medical report that his life would be endangered by further confinement. Replying to a question, Mr Gladstone stated that should Mr Bradlaugh present himself at the commencement of next session, and claim to take the oath, and objection should thereupon be taken, the Government would deem it their duty to consider the question, with a view to a termination of the controversy. The Speaker informed Mr Gibson that the resolutions passed in April and May last respecting Mr Bradlaugh would expire with the session. Mr Mundella introduced the Education Estimates, the discussion upon which occupied the principal portion of the sitting.

According to a telegram published in a Vienna paper, Russia has refused the demand that an English delegate should take part in the delimitation of the Trans-Caspian frontier. The reason said to be given for this refusal is that only Russia, Persia, and the inhabitants of the Merv are interested in the matter.

There has been some ground for the uneasiness recently growing in the public mind about the condition of President Garfield. Another operation has been found necessary to facilitate the escape of pus. This, however, has been entirely successful, and the patient's condition is once more pronounced satisfactory.

It is reported from New York that on the 6th inst. no less than sixty deaths in that city were caused directly or indirectly, by the heat of the weather.

General Logerot, it is stated from Tunis, declares the report of the European quarter at Stax having been plundered by French soldiers to be entirely unfounded. He says he has proofs that the plundering was done by Arabs before the arrival of the French.

Close upon the official assurances from Paris that quiet was being rapidly restored in Tunis, and that the reports of disturbances had been greatly exaggerated, comes the announcement that the telegraph wires have been cut along the road between Medjez.el.Bab and Kef. Arab marauders are scouring the country, and several natives have been killed in defending their property. In several districts quiet inhabitants fled for their lives, pursued by the robbers. It was at first resolved to send Tunisian troops, but this order was countermanded, and preparations were being made to send French soldiers to quell the disturbances.

Some trouble is being taken in Vienna to contradict the rumours that the Emperor's meeting with the Grand Duke of Baden and King of Wurtemberg has political signification. It had nothing whatever to do with the settlement of the Brunswick succession. The Emperor was very cordially received at Bregenz.

There seems very fair hope, our correspondent thinks, of the Porte lending a favourable ear to the proposals for reforms in Armenia. The difficulties do not appear to be insuperable, for it is said that in Koniah, under the governorship of the 'English' Said, the people are daily becoming more prosperous and contented. Lord Dufferin is prepared to press the question at the first opportunity after Ramadan.

Pope Leo XIII. is still unwell. His illness is said to not be serious, but the medical men attending him have been requested not to leave Rome.

A serious dispute has arisen in the Irish Convention at Chicago as to the custody of the Skirmishing Fund. The adjournment has been postponed to afford time for the settlement of this important point. One George J. West, secretary to the convention, is also accused of being a spy in the pay of the British Government. He denies the charge.

In reply to inquiries, Mr. J. Dillon, M.P., states that he suffered less than might have been expected from his imprisonment.

Miss Kate Lamb has been successful in her action for breach of promise of marriage against the Rev. Arthur George Fryer, curate of All Saints' Church, Leamington, decided at the Warwick Assizes yesterday. The jury gave a verdict for the lady, with £1,000 damages.

It is announced that Mr. Bradlaugh is confined to his room suffering from erysipelas. He is said to have already received over three hundred offers of armed assistance, and to consider it useless further to prosecute his action for assault against Inspector Denning.

A rule nisi has been granted in the Queen's Bench, on the application of Mr. Bradlaugh, calling upon the plaintiff in the case of 'Clarke v. Bradlaugh,' to show cause why there should not be a new trial of the action.

On the whole, the Stock Exchange markets were dull yesterday, with few dealings. Most of the home railways declined, but, excepting one or two descriptions, the movement did not exceed ⅛ to ¼ per cent. Great Eastern was in request and improved. American and Canadian lines were inactive. Amongst Foreign Bonds, Spanish and Turkish advanced, while Egyptian and Russian gave way. Consols were unaltered.

DISASTROUS RAILWAY COLLISION.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED, TWENTY WOUNDED.

An accident of most disastrous character happened in the Blackburn Railway Station yesterday afternoon to the express train of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company, which leaves Manchester at 2.25 p.m. and reaches Blackburn at 3.12 p.m., proceeding onward to Helli field to meet the Midland express to Scotland, and the fatalities and serious injuries have extended to several passengers in a train from Liverpool to Blackburn and Yorkshire, with which the Manchester train collided. The arrangements which caused the collision are briefly these:—The Liverpool train, reaching Blackburn at 3.6 p.m., brings a number of passengers from Scotland in a Midland composite carriage, which is uncoupled here to be attached to the express from Manchester on its arrival. The Liverpool train arrived duly, and at the moment of the approach of the train the Manchester express was standing on the up line at the further end of the station. An engine had been brought round to shunt the Midland carriage as soon as the train had departed for Accrington, and this engine was standing on the up line facing the coming Manchester train, with the carriage behind it. The Manchester express was punctual, and it was the duty of the driver to pull up in time to stop before he reached the point at which the other engine stood, in the very centre of the station. The driver of the express applied the Westinghouse brake when about twenty or thirty yards off the entrance to the station, but for some unaccountable reason the brake failed to grip the wheels, and the train dashed into the station, at a good speed. The express engine struck the shunting engine so violently as to greatly damage the machinery and framework of both engines, and to cause them to interlock. The drivers of both locomotives were much injured, but the effect of the collision upon the carriages behind was much more serious. The force of the collision drove the carriage which was being shunted into the rear of the Liverpool train standing a few yards further up the line. The wreck which followed involved the destruction of the second and third carriages of the Manchester train, the single Midland carriage, and a couple of carriages in the Liverpool train, which were telescoped. Instantly the

station was a scene of the utmost consternation, many persons standing on the platform witnessing the crash. The railway officials and one or two medical men who were at hand had set to work energetically to rescue the passengers in the shattered carriages. It was soon found that several were mortally or dangerously injured. Mr Charles L. Tiplady, accountant of Blackburn, was extricated alive, but died at the hotel close to the station a few minutes afterwards. A lady named Hargreaves, housekeeper to Mr Thompson, of the Commercial Inn, Darwen, was killed: and a lady travelling to Carlisle, whose name is not yet known, is reported dead. The ascertained cases of serious injury up to last evening were upwards of twenty in number, and seventeen of the worst cases were conveyed in cabs to the Blackburn Infirmary. Several of these are not expected to survive. Slighter injuries were very numerous. Many of the Blackburn manufacturers and business men were returning from Manchester in the express, and several of them have been rather badly shaken. The general impression of the passengers in the Manchester train is that the accident is attributable to the failure of the West inhouse brake on that train; but they agree in saying that the train had been rather recklessly driven all the way, and that the jumping of the carriages when the brake was applied to stop the train at Darwen was very marked. The line from Darwen to Blackburn is a heavy, falling gradient, and the train ran down rapidly into Blackburn with steam shut off. So far as can be at present ascertained, no blame is attributable to the signalmen. The up line was blocked for about two hours, but the traffic has been conducted with but little difficulty.

Our Blackburn correspondent telegraphed last night—

There have been two more deaths, making the total five. The following is a complete list of killed. injured:—

KILDED.

Charles Lomax Tiplady, accountant Blackburn.

Mrs. Hargreaves, Commercial Inn, Over Darwen.

A young lady from Carlisle, name unknown.

A respectably-dressed foreigner, thought to be a Spaniard, who has no name or address, but cards found on him read 'G. de Ysasi Victoriano, of 39 Bloomsbury-villas, Kilburn, London.'

Mrs. Swift, wife of John Swift, Butler-street, Otley-road, Bradford,

THE COLON THEATRE.

The new French Opera Company would, no doubt, have been more suitably located at the Opera House, in the Calle Corrientes, but, being occupied, the enterprising lessee could not do otherwise than take Colon, and as the public will be made acquainted with various novelties, the company deserves to be supported.

Mr. Grau appears to have had considerable experience in catering for the public in various places, and has naturally come to the conclusion that theatre frequenters in Buenos Aires would relish the French operas served up with a little 'sauce piquante,' as they do in other warm climates; and, I dare say, he is not far out in his reckoning. There may be some people who differ in opinion as to the way French operas should be performed, but my idea on the subject is, that the author's views should be faithfully interpreted, and, if that be done, there cannot be two opinions as to what the performance would be. After all, times and tastes are much altered in the last few years, We are no longer bored in England with any six act dramas, which were only good for people suffering from chronic insomnia, now we are treated to sparkling comedies, performed by dainty actresses in charming costumes, the attractions of one being studiously analysed and compared with those of another, and as the public become more difficult, so the performers are compelled to study more to enable them to hold a position,

With regard to the new company little or no fault can be found. If Paola Marie's voice is not quite as powerful as Pozzoni's, it is sweet, melodious and well-trained. The acting is very good; in fact, all the company work well together. If the Lord Chamberlain had seen Paola Marie in her bridal dress of white satin, in 'La fille du Tambour,' possibly he would have suggested a little more drapery over the shoulders, but we must bear in mind that the said dignitary is by no means an impartial judge of such matters. There are several other artists whom we shall take an opportunity of noticing, and, in the meantime, we may remark that the baritone is very good, and that the actresses who compose the choir are far more juvenile than we have been in the habit of seeing.

Go ahead, Mr. Grau, and give us something to dry our spirits, which have become so limp with the late damp weather, is the advice of

The Old Stager.

DEATH OF MISS JACKSON.

(Telegram to *Nacional.*)

Montevideo, September 6th.

Montevidean society is plunged into mourning. Miss Helena Jackson died to-day of congestion of the brain, after great suffering. She was a veritable Angel of Charity, beloved and respected by Uruguayan society.

She founded the 'Orphan Asylum' at her own country house Atahualpa: she supported four or five schools in this city; she was a member of several philanthropical societies, and spent a great part of her income in helping indigent families, and this irrespective of alms of all kinds, while she turned her own private residence into an asylum for the needy.

She likewise contributed to founding all the hospitals, benevolent asylums, etc, in the city. For the last ten years she lived retired from the world. She was still young and beaufiful, and was known as 'The Mother of the Orphan and the Poor.'

Her residence is filled with people to-day, all bearing offerings of wreaths, flowers, etc.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The mails by the R.M.S. Tamar were delivered yesterday and we give extracts from the latest English papers in another column. The 'state of England' may soon be of more exciting interest than the state of Ireland, but we see nothing in the papers about burning London etc.

Our Edition for the French mail steamer Congo, which will sail to-morrow, appears this morning.

The news given by some of our colleagues to the effect that the Lujan races had been postponed, as the course was in beautiful order for a regatta, but hardly the thing for an equine tussle, is 'incierta,' as they themselves say. The course is right enough, and there are 50 men at work making it still 'righter.' The races will come off, hail, rain, or snow to the contrary notwithstanding. The special train, lunch and other arrangements are perfect.

Mr Ernest White F. Z. S. the eminent naturalist, left yesterday afternoon for Catamarca, from whence he will ride to Tucuman. We wish him a pleasant journey and hope he may find time to send us a few lines as to what is doing in the Interior.

The Rowing Club advertize their annual Regatta, which will come off on Nov. 1st. We hear that the prizes are the grandest as yet competed for: they will be on view in a few days in the shop of our renowned 'sombrero' subscriber Mr. Sommer.

We welcome back several old friends in the Royal Mail steamer Tamar—Mrs and the Misses Butler, Mrs Dennehy, Mr Feely, Mr Dan. Duggan and others. We are happy to see them all in excellent health after their visit to the Old World.

Santa Rosa, although she was so meek on the 30th ult. has more than made up for it since. The storm on Saturday and Sunday did a deal of damage everywhere. At the Riachuelo, Catalinas Mole and other places small craft were sunk either by the gale or collision. Two or three coasting craft went down in the Parana. At San Fernando a cart and two horses went to the bottom of the Canal. In town several buildings suffered and a half build house in Calle Venezuela came down by the run. In Montevideo the gale was worse. The Santa Lucia overflowed its banks in a fashion never seen before, and half the country side was inundated. In the camps of B. Aires the storm was very severe: the thunder and lightning at and about Mercedes were something awful, and the hail made terrific havoc with window glass. In Santa Fe and other provinces the equinoctial gales this year have been equally severe, but we may soon count now on seeing smiling spring.

We welcome Mr W H Osborne, who has returned from Europe to Montevideo with the latest novelties in the photographic line. We hear this gentleman has become the owner of the business of Bate & Co.

We have to return our best thanks to Mr Daniel Duggan and Mr Feely for favouring us yesterday with the latest home papers.

The 'City of London' tienda in Calle Peru will soon beat in size the 'Bon Marche' or any other 'monster house' in the Old World or the New. Messrs Le Brun opened yesterday another extension of their already enormous premises, and these enterprising gentlemen actually contemplate the occupation of the whole square, on their side of the street, between Rivadavia and Victoria. Such enterprise merits the best success and cannot fail to secure it.

Telegrams from Chile report a safe majority of six in the Deputies there in favour of the Treaty with this country.

They have had a veritable second Deluge in Rosario. It rained in tropical torrents there for two days, without a second's cessation, and the camps are soaked. Telegrams have been received there from Tucuman, giving very bad accounts of the sugar crop, which has been in great part destroyed by the severe frosts.

The Government of Paraguay has had an offer from a leading merchant in this city to rent the state 'yerbales' at 50,000 pats the first year and 100,000 afterwards. President Caballero does not think the offer up to the mark and asks a higher rent.

The corps of engineers under Mr Stavelius have arrived at Tucuman to commence the extension of the railway to Salta. Sixty thousand sleepers have been delivered for the Jujuy extension. There are 1000 navvies at work on the Salta extension, and 400 more have been contracted for.

The latest advices from Chubut say that wheat sowing has commenced there, and there is also a large quantity of beet-root being sown.

On last Sunday the little chapel San Roque was crowded, it being the first day of the Mission, given by the Passionist fathers. The Rev Father Clement read from the pulpil the programme of the Mission, and after Mass, the Rev. Father Kent Stone preached a most eloquent and impressive sermon, calling upon the Catholics to avail of the present Mission. Father Kent Stone has a powerful voice, admirable delivery, and is perhaps the best English preacher that the Catholic community of this city ever had in San Roque.

The Committee of the Club Concordia request us to return their thanks to those kind friends who attended the performance on Sunday night, and to inform them that the favourite comedy of 'Ultimo' will be repeated on Thursday night. The Committee hope this will satisfy any scruples our English friends might otherwise feel had the performance taken place on Sunday.

There will be no Mass at San Roque Church to-morrow at noon, but at 7 and 8.30 a.m., the usual hours of the Mission now being given there by the Passionist Fathers.

Two Ligurians were arrested yesterday for altering a gold cheque on the Italian Bank, given to them by Messrs Gambin & Goris, 'cambistas', 164 Calle Piedad. On its way to the Bank the cheque increased from 15 pats gold to 100 pats, and the latter amount was paid.

The *Libertad* says that one party made 400,000 pats by the rise in National Bank shares, and that the settling on 31st August was 'so truly tremendous that the Bolsa liquidator only closed his books at 4 o'clock a.m. on Monday morning. The liquidator should get extra pay for such terribly hard work. It is almost as hard as 'running' a newspaper.

The King of the Cannibal—No! the Sandwich—Islands appears to have had a jolly time of it in London. He was a prodigious favorite with the ladies, in spite of his never having attempted to kiss them, although it took half a dozen chamberlains to prevent him kissing the Lord Mayor at a banquet in the Guildhall. The Snips of London fight shy of His Majesty, as they have hazy ideas as to the respective location of Honolulu and Teheran on the earth's surface, and are afraid that the Shah of Persia may have put him up to a thing or two in the way of 'doing' his Poole. A London correspondent remarks as follows on King Kalakaua's visit:—"The London season having thus far been unusually quiet, the arrival of Kalakaua, King of the Sandwich Islands, has been a godsend to the givers of garden-parties and kettledrums. He is the fashionable lion and goes everywhere. He admires the English ladies, and is greatly taken with their style of evening dress; it puts him in mind of home. He behaves himself very well except at dinner, when he drinks more than is good for him. He wanted very much to kiss the Lord Mayor at a banquet at the Mansion House the other evening, and was very much excited at the Italian opera last night. He is to dine with Mr Gladstone next week. The people and the West End tradesmen do not, however, pay much respect to His Majesty, for they have not forgotten and are not likely to forget the exploits of that Father of All Elephants, Lord of Twenty-seven Umbrellas and accomplished 'dead beat,' the Shah."

Our colleague the *Imparcial* of Las Flores reports a pow-wow there because the Juez de Paz most unconstitutionally refused to let a man, nay two men, dance at their own weddings. It appears that, for reasons which are nothing to nobody, the double ceremony was performed at a 'fonda,' and the Juez would on no account allow a 'baile' in such a place, although the 'happy men' promised that it would be strictly private and 'de confianza.' There seems to be some legal intricacy in the case which we cannot unravel, and this distressing case almost converts us to the views of our 'German Subscriber. A country where a free and enlightened citizen cannot dance at his own wedding must, 'ipso facto,' be going straight to the dogs—or perhaps farther.

Our Rosario colleagues say that there is such a prodigious deal of building going on now in the Chicago of the Plate, that bricklayers and masons are at as great a premium as National Bank shares, and worth their weight in gold. Rosario will be a great place, yet, a far greater place than the new capital of this or any other province.

WEATHER TELEGRAMS.

Sept. 6.

Plaza Constitucion, 7 a.m. fine
San Vicente 7.49, do
Jeppener 8. cloudy
Chascomus, 8.1 fine
Dolores, 9.27, do
Ranchos 9.45, do
Las Flores. 7.23, do
Azul, 9.8 do
Maipu, 9.28 do
Ayacucho, 9.26 do

TE FINO

IMPORTACION DIRECTA DE LA COSECHA NUEVA

Extra Choice Kaisou Congou

MARKA
LA PATRIA

FUERZA Y FRAGRANCIA

Hoja entera y limpia (sin el polvo y la mezcla que siempre se encuentran en las clases inferiores).

Garantido siempre igual

Por la razon que contratamos de año en año por nuestra exclusiva cuenta el producto de los mismos jardines en la China.

Por muchos años los principales Almacenes de la Ciudad como de la Campaña no han espendido otro Té sino la marca 'Patria' testimonio elocuente de la satisfacion completa que dá á sus clientes. Lo s disgustos é inconvenientes que antes sufrian cuando compraban otras marcas (que a veces saltan de buena calidad y a veces totalmente inservibles) han desaparecido por completo.

Un Bulto de Te 'Patria'

AUNQUE SE VENDE POR 48 LIBRAS, CONTIENE 50 LIBRAS NETAS DE TE

Proteccion contra el Fraude

Legitimo unicamente cuando la caja esta sin abrirse. Si el plomo de adentro ha sido violado, es una prueba segura que no contiene el verdadero producto Los que llenan con Té inferior las cajas vacios llevando nuestras marcas lo hacen en general por el fondo de la caja.

Pidan y exijan Te 'Patria'

SE VENDE EN TODAS PARTES

e 264 xp

PARRY & CO.,

Cura Sarna Infalible.

Extracto Carbolico Tabaco y Azufre

INDUSTRIA NACIONAL

SIENDO de suma importancia para el Hacendado la igualdad en cantidad, y visto las repetidas quejas sobre diferencia entre las partidas de especifico mandados por fabricantes Europeos, nos decimos a establecer una fabrica aqui, la que bajo la direccion de un quimico competente, esta dando los resultados mas satisfactorios, y nos permite garantir siempre de igual fuerza y calidad el especifico que espendemos.

GARANTIMOS una cura completa, usando dolo con Agua Fria, aunque esta sea salitrosa o dura, como sucede con las aguas al sud de la Provincia de Buenos Aires.

HACE crecer y blanquear la lana.

VEINTICINCO pesos moneda corriente es suficiente para curar cien animales.

DESTRUCTOR instantáneo de Guzanos, Piojos, Moscas y todo otro parasito que ataca a las razas caballar, lanar y vacuna.

RECOMENDAMOS que se pasen DOS VECES por el baño a las ovejas dentro de un intervalo que no pase de doce dias. El primer baño sirve para destruir efectivamente a la sarna, pero quedan los huevos, que luego brotan y si no se les da en segun do baño, se desarrollan dentro de poco tiempo en otra sarna.

SE RECIBEN ORDENES:

En el Escritorio, San Martin 112, Buenos Aires.
En la Fabrica, al costado de la Estacion Belgrano, F. C. del Norte.
En los principales almacenes de la Campaña.

112—SAN MARTIN—112

e 264 xp

MARTELL BRANDY Imported by Moore and Tudor

MARTELL BRANDY—The best of all the fine brands.

MARTELL BRANDY—Always of unvarying good quality.

MARTELL BRANDY—Guaranteed by our signature on the label pure spirits of the Cognac grape.

MARTELL BRANDY—Free from the noxious compounds found in the so-called 'Brandies from other sources.

MARTELL BRANDY—Beware of falsifications and ordinary Brandies served out of old Martell bottles in second-rate "Confiterias."

295 6m

VALUE OF PAPER-MONEY.

Until the evening of 7th Sept. the rate will be—

25$40 cents Prov. Bank m/c. 1$ gold.

EMILIO CIVIT.

ON 'CHANGE.

	Sept. 6th
Patacons	26.60
Cedulas A	nil
National Bank Shares	148
Italian Bank Shares	132½ gold.
Treasury Bills	120
Old Gas Co. Shares	1925

There was a slight turn in the market to day caused by rumours of an unfavorable nature about the Chilian treaty gold ruled much stiffer, and outsiders gave orders to secure on time. Gold opened at 26.55 and held till last sale at that rate, closing at 26.50; cash sales, 80,000 pats. For end of month 515,000 pats sold at 26.50, and for long dates 145,000 pats at 26.55-60. Total sales, 740,000 pats.

In Cedulas not a single sale save one small lot outside of the Bolsa, 1,000, cash at par.

National Bank Shares gave a turn to-day, and if the ring does not sell short in the expectation of a fall, it is probable that the shares will tumble, but on the contrary if the brokers as th y did last month sell 'descubierta,' then the shares will run up higher than ever; shares opened cash at 129 and closed at 128 cash sales, 345 shares. For end of month 4,910 shares sold, opening at 130 and closing at 129. For October 50 shares sold at 130, and for Dec. 31st deliverable 100 shares sold at 126.

Treasury Bills, one sale at 120. Old Gas Shares show another drop, and we hear there is a push to put down prices in order to buy cheap. 50 shares sold at 1,925.

Italian Bank Shares, 153 shares sold at 132½ gold, and in demand.

National Bonds, 1876, show a fall of 3; one lot, 5,000 bonds, sold at 90.

Respecting the barque Forfar we hear there is every probability of getting her off. Lloyd's agent unless at the request of the Captain or consignee has no authority to go to the expense of sending off a steamer to her. We hear that the Port Captain will not allow the Montevidean lighters to take off her cargo.

The best of all news on Change to-day was brought by Mr Deputy Murphy to the effect that the Provincial Government and the President of the B. Aires Great Southern Railway had agreed as to the immediate extension of the line to Bahia Blanca. This puts a stop to all the nonsense and talk going on for some time about the expropriation of this railway, and the public may rest assured that the extension to Bahia Blanca will be carried out by the company as quickly as the extension to Ayacucho. We congratulate the Government and the country on the arrangement. We hear from the South that already the engineers have passed out to survey the route.

There is great noise in the market about the high valuation in the new Custom House Law put on wool, 30 per 100 kilos equal to 86 m/c per arroba. Such a Custom House valuation is quite preposterous and should be altered.

The sales at the ring were—

For cash 80,000 26.50-55
For Sept. 15th 40,000 26.55-60
For Sept. 30th 515,000 26.60-55
For Oct. 31st 95,000 26.55
For Nov. 30th 10,000 26.55
For Dec. 31st 10,000 26.50
Sales, 740,000.

Nat. Bank Shares—

For cash 345 shares 129-128½-128
For Sept. 7th 50 shares 128½
For Sept. 30th 4,910 shares 130-½-129-128½ to 128½-½-129
For Oct. 31st 50 shares 130
For Dec. 31st E 50 shares 126
Sales, 5,455.

Old Gas Co. Shares—

For cash 50 shares at $1,925
Italian Bank Shares—
For cash 153 shares at 132
Nat. Treasury Bonds—
For cash 11,100 at 120
National Bonds 1876—
For Sept. 7th 5,000 90

The Provincial Bank has not altered its exchange rate so far, and merchants' bills were passed at 40$; very little done. The Bank discounted yesterday 2½ millions, and the National Bank discounted to-day two millions.

There was a decidedly 'stand from under' feeling on 'Change this afternoon, and sellers for cash, for to-morrow and for Saturday were pushing their stock so hard on the market that prices gave way. Some 600 shares sold before the break in the market became pronounced, but at half-past 4 o'clock shares were offering cash and for to-morrow at 127, and, strange to say, the great Italian holders offered nothing, only the small fry selling. Still things showed a wonderful change from yesterday; there was less Italian spoken, and one party who knows a little Italian amused himself whilst sitting on the bench scribbling on a large sheet of paper, to put over the doors of the liquidation room, "Voi che intrate lasciate ogni speranza."

In Cedulas the only afterhour business we could hear of was 6000 for to-morrow at 99⅝. We saw some boletos for the purchase of Cedulas where the hour at which the stock was bought was expressed.

Mr Dan. Duggan and Mr J. Feeley. who returned in the Tamar after a few months pleasure tour through Europe, were enveloped in friends and accompanied by many to lunch in the Bodega. Mr Duggan reports everything in Ireland the very reverse of what appears in the papers; nothing could be quieter than Mullingar and Dublin. Not so Paris, where the bustle and stir reminds one of dear old Buenos Ayres; we welcome both our friends back.

The work has begun at the Plaza Once; the platform for loading pine &c is to be the landing for passengers; we hear that the fonda and surroundings will probably be expropriated.

There were three cheers for the Governor and Mr Parish when the news spread that all is arranged, and the Southern Railway goes to Bahia Blanca before Gov. Rocha leaves office.

Gold at 4 o'clock ruled the same, 26.55 for to-morrow, and 26.60 for end of month.

The Forfar was got off last night; she comes to Forrester & Co.

Respecting the missing 500,000 m/c check it is thought it was torn up, as it was not presented.

The sale of the Gainza land at 115,000 m/c. per league reported to-day, and the news that the Italo Railway project has at last been despatched has put new life into lands out there. Mr Carnadas, who owns the whole country around, will probably make a splendid fortune if he sells at these rates. Nothing like good land,

The Congo takes 1,600 bales at 30 francs full, and 400 tons maize at 35 francs and 10 c/o.

Mr R D'Hanval and M. Dervieux leave today for the estancia Puesto Grande.

Mr Edw. F Power, who has arrived from Europe, and is the representative of The Consolidated Telephone Construction and Maintenance Co, was welcomed on 'Change.

Mr Garcac, of the Pastoril Co, left last night for Montevideo.

Nothing whatever done in wool in the Plazas this morning, we hear of some contracts for new wool in the South just concluded at 72. Italian buyer.

Mr D Methven Jr., who has arrived up from the South, reports the camps in splendid condition at Ayacucho, some flocks show 50 per cent increase.

Mr Costa has been named Sec. of the City Improvements board appointed by Government.

The push to get rid of the Bank Shares this afternoon was very pronounced, but the task is a difficult one to buy is easy, but to sell and sell in a falling market winning. 'Hic labor Hoc opus est.'

The Galicia reached Lisbon on 24th.

Mr G Torres offers the Paraguayan Government to rent the 'yerbales' at 50,000 pats. first year, 100,000 pats, 2nd year, and 150,000 pats, 3rd year. We had no idea they were so valuable. The Paraguayan Government has refused the bid.

The Villarino from the South is expected to-morrow.

They said on Change this afternoon that by the mail of 15th orders go to England to purchase materials for the Bahia Blanca Railway. What splendid news this is for the country, and the South particularly.

Chevalier Hairby yesterday waited on President Roca, and had a long interview with Dr Madero, Vice President of the Republic, and Dr Zorrilla, Pres. Secretary, about the buoying in the Bahia Blanca harbour, and the running one steamer a month from Liverpool direct to Bahia Blanca.

The Port Captain has ordered the subtenientes of Chubut, San Blas, and Bahia Blanca to at once proceed to their posts.

Mr Kemmis was welcomed on Change. His 17 young horses are now at Bullrich's and will be sold on Monday, they are sure to sell well, as all the turf men have been winning heavily in Bank Shares and Cedulas; on the 8th half the Bolsa will be on the race course, Lujan. Special train, course in splendid trim, and great betting going on at the Minerva.

The proposed extension of the East Argentine Railway was much spoken of on Change. Messrs. Julian Martinez and Jaime Cibils, guaranteed by Baring Bros. of London, are the bidders for the work. The line will start from Villa Colon and join the Eastern at Concordia, on to Monte Caseros and from this to Paso Los Libres, La Cruz, Alvear, Santo Tome and Garruchos, the highest point on the Upper Uruguay where Argentine war vessels have yet gone. The earthworks on the line will be somewhat formidable, and there will be two bridges required—one over the Miriñay and the other over the Aguapey. A 7 per cent guarantee is asked for, with right to Government to expropriate. The new line is of immense importance and will open up a vast stretch of fertile country.

The following real estate sales are reported—

Two lots of land at Quilmes, 94 metres square each, for 26,000 m/c.

Two ditto, 952 square metres, 16,100

Plot in Moron, 25 x 152 metres, 705,351 m/c

House in Calle Montevideo, 7x29 metres, for 180,000 m/c.

Mr Purser Gray has favored us with the following mems:—

Montevideo, Sept. 4th. 1881

The R.M.S. Tamar, Captain A E Bell, arrived here this evening at 6 o'clock, having sailed from Southampton the 9th ult. calling en route at Cherburg, Lisbon, St. Vincent, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio, and Santos, which last named port was left at 5 p.m. on 1st inst. Of cargo for your port she brings 4,372 packages, of which a large number consists of wire Enclosed I hand you a list of her passengers. South of the line had strong S.E. winds as far as Rio, after leaving which port and it blowing fresh from the N.E. with considerable sea. Elsewhere had fine weather throughout the voyage. Particulars of the political subjects engrossing public attention when we left home you will find in the file of papers, which you will receive after our arrival at B. Aires.

The following sales reported at the Plaza Once this morning:—

120 waggons with produce arrived.

The sales were—

350 ar. of wool N Z at 75
180 doz. sheepskins at 23, 24 rls.
Desechos at 17 18 rls.
80 doz, pelados at $40
1,350 doz. corderitos at $13½
149 cow hides at 167, 168
35 ar. hair at 138, 140
Wheat, 180 fan., Costa, at 180
Maize, 320 fanegas, morocho and yellow, in grain, at 51-53

Advices from Rio by the mail give the following:—

"Exchange—Since date of our last report (13th inst.) our market has been very dull, and we have no alteration of importance to report.

"On the 16th inst. banks were drawers at 27/32, and the few Commercial bills offering were passed at 23¾, 1/16, and 23d.

"On the 17th, banks maintained rate of 22⅞, but Commercial bills were very scarce and easily passed at 23d.

"On the 18th and 19th, Commercial bills were passed at 22 15/16, and on the 20th, several of the banks declined to draw at over 22⅞d. Since then business has been very limited with bank rates at 2 7/32 and ⅜, and with Commercial bills in demand, drawers asking 22 15/16d.

"On Paris, rates have been 416 to 419 reis per franc for bank bills, and 412 to 414 reis for Commercial paper, which is very scarce.

"Discounts—Have been very easy at—

3 -4 o/o per ann. for 30-60 days
4 -5 o/o " 3-4 months
5½ 7 o/o " 4- 8 "

"The banks still allow 2½ o/o per annum in current account, and money daily accumulates.

"The Banco do Commercio has issued the 2nd series of its shares, which will later on augment working powers of that bank to double.

"Northern Packet Company's Shares and Nitherohy gas are in brisk demand, 240$ to 260$ and 90$000 respectively being now demanded by holders with every probability of realisation later on at these figures.

"Gold—Is hardly so superabundant as it was a short time ago, and the sales have been:

Aug.	8th	5,800 svs. at	10:560 each
Do		2,000	10:600
Do		1,000	10:570
Aug.	9th	1,000	10:580
Do		1,000	10:560
Aug.	11th	1,000	10:540
Do		12,000	10:500
Aug.	17th	800	10:620
Do		12,000	10:650
Aug.	18th	1,000	10:670
Do		2,800	10:660

"Coffee still maintains at 12 to 12½ in the U. States and at 46s to 48 in Europe.

"Entries are increasing both here and at Santos, and it remains to be seen, if prices can be sustained in those markets.

"Freights—No alteration of consequence to note.

Steamers—	
London	60/
Liverpool	50/
Antwerp	40/
Hamburg	40/
Havre	45 fr.
Bordeaux	60 fr.
Marseilles	60 fr.
New York	50 cts.
Sailing vessels, nominal—	
Channel f.o.	32/6-35/
Lisbon f.o.	35/ -40/
Gibraltar f.o.	35/ -40/
U. States, North	15/ -20/
" South	20/- 25/

Wheat Crop in America.—The American wheat crop appears to be in a critical condition according to the *Chicago Times*, and seems likely to fall below the yield of last year. The loss in the western Central States, where the greater part of the wheat of the country is grown, cannot, it is said, be made good by any amount of productiveness in other regions. The corn promises an abundant yield, and there are favourable reports of oats and barley.

The following are the passengers arrived per R.M.S. Tamar:—

For Buenos Aires—
Mrs Butler
Miss Butler
Miss K Butler
Mrs Dennehey and son
Mr A G Alford
Mr D Duggan
Mr J Feely
Mr C Levy
Mr J Nevin
Dr J A Ledesma
Mr J Ashworth
Mr Leandro Rogers and daughter.

For Montevideo—
Mr Aristides M de Pinho and wife
Mrs W von Meyeren, 3 children and servant
Mr A Dansaker.

Our talented German correspondent has sent us the following:—

Buenos Aires, Sept 5th, 1881

Dear *Standard*,

As regards the Provinces we had better let 'events give the answer' as you say. I have sufficient time and patience to wait five or ten years; in the meantime we need not be afraid that no sufficient money will be spent for their benefit.

There was a slight exaggeration in your leader about the Memoria de Hacienda, you state that the returns of the exports have been

$f.1,860,083 in 1870, and
$f.3,520,393 in 1880

And you call this trebled; I think doubled would do this time.

Besides I must direct your attention to the fact that in reality the exports have not doubled, only their duties have done so, as they have been raised continually.

I cannot give any statistics as regards the Provinces, but as this Province nearly gives four-fifths of the whole (including the transit from Entre Rios and Sta. Fe) the following comparison of exports from this port during the seasons 1869/70 and 1879/80 will show how things stand—

	Increase on 1869/70.	
Wool	59,544 bales, viz.	37½ o/o
Hair	201 bales,	6½
Dry horse hides	66,077 hides,	199
Salted horse hides	164,996 hides,	257
	Decrease on 1869/70.	
Sheepskins	6,487 bales, viz.	10 o/o
Dry ox & cow hides	170,444 hides,	10
Salted do	263,050 hides,	35
Tallow in pipes	71,532 pipes,	75
Do in hogsheads	17,176 boxes,	68
Beef	287,207 qq.,	65

Corn is only exported since 3 years, and during the season 1879/80 it amounted to—

199,418 bags of maize
44,624 bags of wheat
82,166 bags of flour
} free of duties

I want to show you now that the figures which I give, although they may be erroneous, are not the result of dreams but of calculations; as, for instance, this season's export of wool, which I calculated in my letter of the 21st July last at 226,000 bales, was the result of the following—

220,000 bales exported 1879/80 represent at 325 lbs. each a quantity of 71 millions sheep at 2½ lbs., and 12½ million lambs at 1½ lbs. equal ..... 181,687,000 lbs.

The increase of 1879 had been about 20 o/o equal 12½ million lambs, which give 1½ lb. more wool each than last year ..... 19,125,000 lbs.

206,812,000 lbs.

The export of sheepskins in 1879/1880 amounted to ..... 55,000 bales,
less for lambskins .... 5,000 bales

50,000 bales

at 200 skins each show a mortality and slaughtering of 10 million sheep at 3½ lbs. 31,250,000 lbs.

169,562,000 lbs.

Calculating the increase in 1880 at 15 o/o there result 9,562,500 lambs at 1½ lb each 16,735,000 lbs.

186,297,000 lbs.

equal to 225,800 bales.

This will prove to be pretty near the mark, and by no means too low, as the clearances to the end of last month amount to 198,500 bales.

The number of hides on board of vessels in port and in the barracas will not exceed .... 5,000 bales
The stock of unbaled wool here amounts to about 375,000 ar. 11,250 bales.
There must exist in the camp still 340,000 ar. ..... 10,250 bales.

to arrive at the figure of ..... 225,000 bales.

So much for trebling; speaking of commercial matters is quite different to writing about the age of deceased niggers.

Yours truly,
GERMAN SUBSCRIBER.

CORRALES DEL SUD
Setiembre 5 1881

Introduccion

Abastecedores, Capataces, Procedencia, Animales	
S A Gomez, Marcos Paz	40
Id Moreno	39
Id Flores	2
A Ceballos, S. Martin	45
L Linch y Cia, Moron	15
S y Mandie, Quilmes	6
J Vasquez, Merlo	43
Bon y Pombo, Sant Fe	257
Cabezas	447

Precio de la hacienda—
Bueyes carne y sebo 1100 800, 700
1er carne y sebo, 540 500
2a id 400 340
Flaco 300 220
Cueros de novillo 50 140
Id de vaca 100 100
Id de buey 180 170
Terneros 260
Id mamones 100 140
Capones 60 58
Matanza 394

BOLSA TELEGRAM.

Montevideo, Sept. 6th

Magellan from Liverpool
Amortizable 15⅝
Titulos adicionales, 29⅜
Emp. Extraordinario, (2) 31
Deuda Pacification at 31
Especiales, 7⅛
2,000 Amer. hides. 76½
No steamer to-night.

MARITIME.

Steamers to sail in September—

Sept. 1st—Teniers for Bordeaux
2nd—Earl of Lonsdale for Bordeaux
2nd—Archimedes for Antwerp
2nd—Corrobo III for Genoa
5th—Thales for New York
7th—Euclid for Havre
7th—Sud America for Genoa
8th—Congo for Bordeaux
10th—Hamburg for Hamburg
11th—Maskeline for Antwerp
15th—Tamar for Havre
18th—Savoie for Genoa
21st—Horrox for Antwerp
24th—Niger for Bordeaux
25th—Pascal for New York
25th—Frankfurt for Bremen
26th—Pliny for Antwerp
28th—D'Italia for Genoa

Steamers to arrive in September—

Sept. 1st—Maskelyne
1st—Thales
1st—Hamburg
8th—Tamar
10th—Savoie
11th—Horrox
11th—Pliny
16th—Niger
18th—Herschel
19th—Frankfurt
21st—Pascal
21st—L'Italia
25th—Plate
31st—Galileo
31st—Orenoque

MARRIAGE.

July 7th, at All Saints Church, Bisley, by the Rev. George Shaw, Rector of Edg worth, Vicar of Bisley, William Harness Osborne Esq., son of the late John Osborne, Esq., to Maria Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Rev. W Yarnton Mills, Rector of Miserden, Gloucestershire.

DEATH.

August 29th, after a long illness, Mrs. Mathilde Kuhr de Schroeder, wife of Mr Emile Schroeder, of heart disease.

NERVE & BRAIN TONIC.
BRAIN PHOSPHATES
RHAPSODIA
NON-ALCOHOLIC.
LIVERPOOL

George. and John O Bell

BAZAR INCLES

189—Florida—189

FINE CHINA DINNER-SERVICES
FISH CARVERS,
FINE CRUETS, silver plated on Nickel.
DUPLEX LAMPS
FINE ENGLISH TABLE GLASS,
Plain, cut and engraved.
TEAPOTS & TEA-SETS, in great variety.
PUNCH BOWLS
SILK WOVEN PICTURES
MINCING MACHINES
CRUMB TRAYS AND BRUSHES
JELLY CANS
LIPT BOWLS, MILK PANS,
GLASS DISHES, NICKEL SPOONS AND FORKS
AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PRICES MODERATE.

C. R. Simons & Co.,
189—*FLORIDA*—189

N.B.—For Teas, please see 2nd page.

e xp196

Just Received

A very complete lot of

Painting & Drawing Materials

Oil colours, Brushes, Palettes prepared Canvas and Mill Boards etc.

Water colours in cakes and half cakes
Moist colours in pans, half and quarter pans
Powder colours for wax flowers
Best Hog, Sable and Camel Hair brushes.
Pencils, Crayons, Sketching Blocks and Books, Squares, Compasses etc

A NEW LOT OF

Oleographs and Chromos

JUST IN

Also a few Oil Paintings

Now in the time to buy our

EXHIBITION ALBUM

OF

Views of Camp and Town

We are selling numbers
Also loose Views Mounted and Unmounted

We take orders for Views of Quintas at cheap Rates

Photographic Warehouse

BOOTE, NIVEN & Co's.
179—Florida—179
Between Cuyo and Corrientes)

e xp

Renne's Pain Killing MAGIC OIL

—CURES—

SORE THROAT,
NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM,
Pain in every part of the Body,
COLIC,
CRAMPS,
DIARRHŒA,
TOOTHACHE,
HEADACHE.

Renne's Magic Oil

Is not a sticky, greasy compound, but clean, sweet and pleasant to use, and wonderful to cure any kind of pain.

TRY IT!

Ask your Druggist or Storekeeper to get it for you if he has not got it on hand.

L. W. WARNER & CO., Proprietors,
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Tobacco Extract

SOUTH DOWN SHEEPWASH

Virginia and Kentucky
NICOTINA

FOR CURING SCAB IN SHEEP

The only and cheapest remedy approved of and adopted by all Sheepfarmers in the River Plate.

Can be used with hot or cold water.
One gallon to be mixed with 200 gallons of Water.

Guaranteed free from Poison

Sole Agents, appointed by the Italian Government's Company

Aug. C. Linck & Co.
104 Calle San Martin 104

TRIP TO THE TRENT.

On Sunday last the R.M.S. Trent was visited by a distinguished party of Congressmen and others who had accepted Captain Hart Dyke's kind invitation to lunch on board the gallant ship.

At 11 a.m. about 70 gentlemen left the Mole-head, with the popular Captain of the Port, C. A. Mansilla. In a few minutes all were on board the Victorica. Amongst the many present we remarked—Senators Gelabert, Ortiz, Igarzabal, Barros, Figueroa, Carrillo; Deputies Olivera, Astigeta, Blas, Reyna, Rojas Asalon, Jofré Madariaga, Pizarro, Cavia, Del Carril, Quirno, Fernandez, Mallea, Quinteros, Pereyra, Corvalan; Messrs. Valdez, Rojas, Obando, Mansilla, Caraballo Shaw, Ormo, Arnaud, Barrio, Stein, Mejia, Varas, and many more whose names we forget.

The Victorica put on all steam, whilst on board wines, beer, coffee, tea, sandwiches, &c., formed a desirable prologue to the lunch on board the Trent. The time passed rapidly, and at 12½ a.m. the Victorica arrived alongside the packet, as majestic a steamer as one could desire to see.

The commander and officers, in true English style, welcomed the guests on board, where all had an opportunity of admiring the order, cleanliness and taste that distinguish all British vessels from those of all other nations. Comfort smiled in every nook, and all felt as at home when resting in the spacious saloon. Meantime others visited the steamer from top to bottom.

The Trent measures 350 feet in length by 39 in depth and 33 in breadth. She can carry 4,500 tons of merchandize, 128 first-class passengers, 50 second-class and 350 third-class. Five officers, five engineers, two doctors and 100 subalterns, attend to all the wants of the ship. The machinery, as is always the case, came in for a large share of admiration. The berths and saloon looked so tempting that several Congresales expressed a desire to leave for Europe in the Trent.

At half-past one all sat down to lunch. The table was tastefully adorned with flowers and vases, presenting a beautiful 'coup d'œil.' This apology for a lunch, since it partook vastly more of a banquet, lasted two hours, and all the guests evidently relished the cooking. Many of those present, having coursed in the aisles of the Cordoba University, thought of Horace and his 'mensai,' whilst the bright, enlivening Falernia flowed, distilling wit and 'bon mots' all round. Toasts succeeded each other rapidly, and the tenor of some may be imagined when we consider that nearly all the guests were members of Congress or of the Press. Amongst those who spoke we noticed Messrs. Pizarro, Quinteros, Enciso, Reyna, Mansilla, Captain Hart Dyke, Madariaga, Stein, Rossi, Caraballo and several others.

The toasts were as follows:—

Mr. Pizarro 'To Queen Victoria.'

Do. 'To R.M.S. Company.'

Mr. Mansilla 'To the President of the Republic, Argentine Congress and to the Minister of War.'

Mr. Quinteros 'To the Company and its success.'

Mr. Enciso 'To the English Nation and to the prospects of Saxon Emigration to the Plate.'

Mr. Madariaga 'To England, as the first Power which recognized Argentine Independence.'

Several toasts followed, all to the same point, but unfortunately we cannot recollect them.

At half-past three the party left in the highest spirits, and unanimous thanks were tendered to Capt. Hart Dyke.

The Victorica entered the Boca, as many Deputies wished to see the harbour. At 5 a.m. all landed.

The Deputies did not conceal their satisfaction with the trip on board the packet, and, no doubt, are looking forward to another.

LATEST FROM THE BANDA ORIENTAL.

Estancia Areval, Aug. 25th.

To the Editor of the *Standard*.

Dear Sir

A double murder was last week committed within a league of where these lines are penned, and about 4 leagues from the town of Porongos. Two Italians, one a shepherd of Mr. Tidemann's and the other his brother, who had come to see him a day or two before, were found dead in the morning at the puesto. It would appear that the assassins must have sat down to take 'mate' with their victims, and then suddenly sat upon them. Five stools were found round the fireplace, and although the men have been described to me as two 'guapo' men, and they had a gun and pistol in the house, they would seem not to have had time to make any resistance. One corpse was lying just outside the doorway with eleven stabs in the back, half the blade of a knife still remaining in one of the wounds. The other body was a short distance from the house, also covered with stabs in the back.

The state of the country seems very unsettled at present; robberies of stock in the camp and housebreaking in the towns are things of everyday occurrence; 4 men making a wire fence through a 'monte' were attacked by 'matreros,' who first brutally mutilated them and then tied them to trees. When found 3 of the men were dead. It is said that a revolution is on the 'tapis,' and of course the souls of the policemen are too much filled with patriotic (!) ardour to be able to attend to such trifles as the foregoing.

The account of ostrich farming at the Cape, which appeared in a late issue of the *Standard*, was very interesting, but the most important particular was omitted, viz. how to catch the ostriches in order to get the feathers, or rather I should say how to catch them, and secure them while the feathers are being cut, without injuring them? I have some 65 or 70 tame rheas (ostriches of the country). They are sufficiently tame to allow a person to strike them with a whip or to take anything thrown to them, and are the produce of four hand reared ostriches. Though they go into the corral to dust themselves often enough of their own account, they have a decided objection to being driven in. It has been suggested that I should cut off one toe of each bird to facilitate the driving; this, however, seems very cruel, if there is a more humane method. Last year I tried catching them with light 'bolas,' but several were hurt and others driven through the fences. I have never seen any mention made of their great utility in destroying young locusts. I consider a troop of tame rheas to be worth ten times as many men with 'imbuda' bags, brushes &c. for this purpose. When the hoppers in their daily peregrination approach the edge of the chacra, hurry them out with a little burning straw, and drive up the troop of rheas. Very few hoppers will return to the chacra; it is incredible the quantity 60 or 70 ostriches will consume. It is easy enough to drive them to the locusts; the difficulty is to get them into a yard to pluck.

The entries for the races of the Porongos Jockey Club on Sept. 8th and 9th have just closed. For the flat races the entries are very large indeed—in fact they never have been so numerous; but the number of steeple-chase horses shows a falling off. This is easily accounted for, as the number of English members of the Club might be counted on the fingers. Query—Is there any steeple-chase meeting on the B.A. side of the water, except the Palermo business, which, I am told, savours strongly of Hengler, the sawdust and gas light.

'Quien Sabe.'

COMMERCIAL NEWS

Aug. 29th

The week has opened with a further advance in the Nat. Bank Shares; prices for cash opened at 125, at which rate the Italians at once began selling, whereupon prices dropped to 124, only 110 shares sold cash. For the end of the month but a small business done, opening at 124, advancing to 125, and closing at 124. But for Sept. there is a tremendous business doing, 4800 sold, opening at 123, dropping to 122½, and closing at 123. We note the sale of a single lot of one thousand shares at 123, and bought by a party who walks the Bolsa with his hands in his pockets, having cleared 200,000 pats in this unprecedented speculation. Many are of opinion that on Wednesday, the last day of the month, there will be a crash; there is really no knowing, but if the money is ready to pay for the stock, and they all say it is, then the market for next month will be stronger than ever.

Gold ruled much flatter to-day than on Saturday, and it was pretty clear that people who bought gold for the end of the month were selling out. Prices for cash ruled even all day at 25.65; only 20,500 pats sold; but for Wednesday over half a million pats sold, opening at 25.70, dropping to 25.60 and closing at 25.65; for long dates 490,000 pats sold, opening at 25.50 and closing at 25.45.

In Cedulas there was a complete let down to-day; parties who had large sums to receive for end of month were evidently letting go, and others who held stock and were into Bank Shares had to sell to meet payments on Wednesday, thus the market at once gave way. Opening for cash at 99 and closing at 98⅜, and for end of month 180,000 sold, opening at 99, dropping to 98½ and closing at 99, for September 40,000 sold at 98½. Total sales, 241,000. The Cedula market has proved a surprise to many, the very best stock in this market fell 1 o/o whilst Bank Shares are up to the skies.

Aug. 31st

The gold market opened stiff, and spite of the Bank measure raising the rate of exchange to 48½, and the arrival of the Maskelyne with 100,000 sovs. from London, the price of gold advanced, which shows the tremendous indebtedness of the Bolsa in gold to the banks and the market. Although the vencimientos were simply enormous, it only took 189,450 pats cash to close up accounts. Sales for end of the month 260,000 pats at 25.50, which shows a difference of 20 cents between the price cash and the end of the month. The gold by Maskelyne, 20 cases, £5,000 each, will be up in the morning; thanks to the attention of Captain of Tridente the Maskelyne's mails came up last night and were delivered to-day.

Cedulas opened weak and grew firmer, but the market shows no animation; the only sales were for cash 32,450, opening at 98⅜, rising to 99 and closing at 98½. Buyers on time offering, but nothing done.

National Bank Shares ruled even but weak all the morning and just slipped away about 1 o/o, which is a mere nothing in presence of their enormous rise; the cash sales amounted to 3,670 shares, opening at 124½ and closing at 123½, and for end of Sept. 6,680 shares, opening at 122½ and closing at 121¼. But before the brokers finished their lunch there came a burst of thunder over the room, and like wildfire the news spread that one well-known broker had stopped, being unable to find the trifle of three millions to cover Bank Share differences. At 3 o'clock things were getting in the room to a white heat, and the news was that the Government broker had bought 1,000 shares for Sept. at 121.

At all the banks there was a strong demand for money, 12 o/o was freely paid to carry shares. Around the Bolsa gates crowds of Italians stood, dabbling in shares. It looks on the cards as if all the shares of this bank pass into Italian hands, and then we shall have two Italian banks in this market.

The Maskelyne, Chevalier Hairby, Commander, has arrived and will be up in the morning; she made as usual a capital run out, and brings a tremendous cargo, 29,283 packages; we looked over the manifest and were fairly dumbfounded at the quantity of wire she has brought; verily enough to wire in Mr Casey's Duchy of Curumalan. She has brought 30 fine rams for Mr E Casey, 7 fine horses, 1 bull, and 1 cow and calf to Wallace; and we note in her passenger list the names of many old friends who return to us, beaming with smiles after a year's tour through old Europe. The Maskelyne was detained 2 days by fog at the mouth of the river.

Sept. 1st, 1881

The gold market opened this morning weaker than even it closed last night, and the cause of this weakness is attributed to the private banks discounting in gold, and doing nothing in paper. Gold therefore comes from the banks for regular business purposes, is at once sold on 'Change, and hence the debility. It was even said that the Provincial Bank is now determined to discount in gold, which of course has caused a complete change round in the market. The rise in the Bank of England rate of last week, as will be seen from the extract of the *Times* of 5th Aug., is due to the gold withdrawn for Italy and the R. Plate, and they seem to be aware in London that the Provincial Bank of B. Aires will continue during the year to withdraw gold from London. However, some people in London understand so very little of our monetary affairs that a telegram sent from here to the London papers, when the Consolidation Law was passed by the Chambers, was not published, as the letters at hand say it was utterly unintelligible.

Gold opened at 25.50, and closed cash at 25.45; more gold was offered than sold cash and subsequently sold for 15th, cash sales 91,400. For end of month 345,000, opening at 25.46, dropping to 25.40, and closing at 25.45. Total sales 326,400.

Cedulas showed reaction to-day, opening cash at 98⅜, and closing at 99½ buyers; 17,400 sold For end of month 99⅜, and for October 99, all buyers. The Government measure respecting the bank is now the talk of the Bolsa; it will be out to-morrow, and the Government holds majority in both Chambers to pass it. It will completely reorganize the bank, increase its capital and put matters on a proper footing.

In National Bank Shares, NOT A SINGLE SHARE SOLD, or marked on the board. We heard of a quiet cash sale at 120, but nothing else The syndicate has held a conference, and as yet it is not decided whether to throw 30,000 shares on the market and cause a 20 per cent break, or to continue buying and put the stock to 150. In a few days speculators will better see their way, as to-day all was fuss and feathers about the liquidation, and not a dollar paid out up to 4 o'clock.

After an absence of some days our special finance reporter, who last month kept us so well posted up on all that is going on in high circles, has returned, and to-day comes again to the front with the following, highly important news:—

1—The chief object of Dr Jorge's mission to Europe is to arrange for the expropriation of the B. Ayres Gt. Southern Railway. As regards the Consolidation Provincial Loan, all has been arranged here, and he has only to sign the bonds.

2—In these days Minister Uriburu will send to the Legislature his project respecting the Mortgage Bank and Cedulas, which will probably have a most favorable influence on Cedulas. One of the articles limits the issue of 8 per cent Cedulas, and the measure counts on a majority in both Chambers.

3—The speculation in National Bank shares is much stronger and greater than supposed. This month Congress will pass the law of coins &c., which favours the bank, and in these days the judicature law will be promulgated, which will remove all judicial deposits to the National Bank, some 4 millions fuertes.

4—The Nat. Bank discounted yesterday 6½ millions currency, and to-morrow will probably do 3 or 4 millions.

5—It is probable that this month will close all fluctuations in gold, as both Prov. Government and Prov. Bank are agreed not to allow gold to pass 25.50 and from to-day the Bank counts on fresh elements, arising from the arrangement with the house of Messrs. Barings.

6—It is decided in Prov. Government circles to reduce the number of Directors on Prov. Bank Board, and next month a message will be sent to the Legislature for this purpose. From next year the Board will consist of only 6 Directors, and in any special case the board will consult with Prov Government.

A number of old friends were warmly welcomed on Change to-day; Mr Lix Klett, the well known artists, Mr Rostan and Mr Bickert, who have all returned fresh from Europe in Congo.

Sept. 2nd, 1881

The gold market to-day was almost completely neglected; the total sales of the day only amounting to 65,500 pats. The Thales has arrived, bringing £50,000 stg. in gold, and the news which we published this morning from our special finance reporter seemed to have carried weight in the market; gold, Bank Shares, and Cedulas obeyed the news. Gold opened for cash at 25.45 and held there all day; 53,000 pats sold cash, and 12,600 pats for Saturday was the whole business of the day.

Cedulas look a very rising market, and the stock was bought cash and for end of month freely at 99⅜; some strong buyers have entered the market, and they said at the ring that the Government measure respecting the Mortgage Bank would be sent to the Legislature to-day. This measure will stop the issue of 8 o/o and order the issue of 6 o/o.

Nat. Bank Shares still rule everything. Owing to the block up caused by the failure at the end of the month, as yet the liquidator has paid out nothing, but to-day parties who had not paid up, paid in 15,000 pats to the liquidator, and although the failure of an outsider was the first news on 'Change and caused much comment, still as the day grew things began to assume a better appearance. The stock opened this morning firmer than ever, and although many are fixed in their belief that the stock will go to 130, still they have not the courage to buy at such very high prices, men with ready money are making a capital business buying cash and selling for end of month.

The stock opened this morning at 122½ cash, 138 shares sold, then 38 shares at 122¾. For Saturday 100 shares at 122½, and 50 at 123. For end of month 1976, opening at 123, and closing at 125. Total sales 2409.

It is of course impossible to say what the bulls will carry the shares to, but the finae of this business must be evident. Rumours the most defamatory were freely circulated about certain parties speculating in the stock; the sequel will be that the Government will interfere in the management of the Bolsa, and before another year is about the Lord Mayor will be the head of the Bolsa as in London, and an official Bolsa will be created. The Bolsa Syndicate might avert all this by adopting timely measures, and when speculation through the want of proper regulations rises to such a point as at present, the Syndicate should at once establish a rule. NO SALES OF BANK SHARES TO BE QUOTED UNLESS THE NUMBERS OF THE SHARES ARE EXPRESSED IN THE BOLETO. This would settle the whole question and rescue the market from consequences that none can measure if some check be not interposed.

Sept. 3rd, 1881

The gold market presents a new appearance, being cheaper for cash than on time, which is interpreted as an indication of a scarcity of paper money amongst merchants; nevertheless the Provincial Bank discounted yesterday 3½ millions, and the National Bank about the same, so that in reality the market is better supplied than ever with paper money, whilst all the private banks are now discounting gold and gold pagares are looked for. Gold opened at 25.50 and closed at 25.45; cash sales 109,050 pats. For end of month 180,000 pats sold at same rates, closing at 25.50, and for October a trifle sold, but there is not this slightest animation in the gold market, and no speculation for a rise or fall. Total gold sales, 404,050 pats.

Cedulas marched up to par and close very firm; they all say on Change that Series A is good for 3 to 4 premium, and some outsiders are buying strongly on time. Prices opened for cash at 99½ and then 4,000 sold at par, after which 18,000 sold at 99⅝. For end of month prices opened at 99⅝, 10,000 sold, and then rose to par, at which 117,000 sold, and for October 31st 10,000 sold at 100. Total sales, 156,000.

National Bank Shares still rule everything and prices rose to-day to higher figures than ever before. The Italians are now the complete masters of the stock, and although small cash lots drop in, they are at once bought up, there being ready cash always for the stock. Business opened this morning cash at 124½ and advanced steadily to 126, closing at 126½; cash sales 837 shares. For end of month 3,160 shares sold, opening at 125½ and closing at 127. The courage, combination and unerring judgment of the Italian in this stock is most remarkable and goes to show how immensely sharper the Italian is as a speculator than other nationalities.

Mr Repsold, of Rio, was welcomed on Change; he is the representative in Brazil of the Steel King of the world, Herr Krupp. We salute Mr Repsold and welcome him to the R. Plate; his visiting cards are made of the thinnest sheet steel or iron, the first of the kind we ever saw, carrying into his relations with society the very metal of which his master is the monarch. Our only surprise is that Mr Repsold is not an Italian.

It did one good to call at the R. Plate Bank to-day and see the long line of bags of sovereigns behind the paying tellers' counter. There was a golden hue about everything in that bank to-day.

Mr R Dunlop McKie, of Glasgow, was welcomed on Change; he takes a look into the R. Plate en route for West Coast.

The auction of Rambouillet rams by Messrs Nazar & Co. announced for the 7th has been postponed in consequence of bad weather until Sept. 10th. A notice to this effect will be found in another column.

Sept. 5th, 1881

'Le azzioni della Banca Nazionale sempre in magior rialzo. In altri titoli non vi furono operazioni'. The Italians made a clean sweep of the market this morning and carried the Bank Shares up to 130 1/2, which is the highest mark yet. One of the Syndicate in a whisper assured us that it was decided at the meeting last night to put the price by Saturday to 140—but we noted later on that this very party let go a lot at the ring when prices touched 130 cash—which proves pretty clearly that, if the Italians know when to buy, they also knew when to sell. Spite of all the bubbub it looks as if things have touched their highest, and the real ability of the Italian Syndicate has yet to be proved, namely that when the turn comes the shares will be in the hands of other nationalities, and the Italians looking round for something else to go into.

Gold opened at 25.50 cash, and held there all day; 81,250 pats sold cash. For end of month 275,000 pats at 25.50, closing at 25.55, and on long dates for end of year 127,0 o pats at 25.50–55. Gold looks very hard, and as we noted in our last, harder on time than for cash.

It was very freely said on 'Change that the Provincial Bank will to-day or to-morrow raise its rate for drawing exchange to 48¾, which of course means open hostility to the gold speculators.

Cedulas rule very strong on time, and many buyers at par for October; for cash only one small sale, 1,100, at 100. For end of month 30,000 at 100, and 10,000 at 99⅞, and for remaining months of year buyers all round at par. The great speculation on time in this stock is based on the 8 per cents, being stopped further issue, and 6 per cents being the new issue.

National Bank Shares stronger than ever, and crowds in the street now dabbling in the stock; many believe that this week we reach high water mark, and it looks like it. 481 shares sold cash, opening at 128, rising to 130 and closing at 129. For end of month 4,940 shares sold, opening at 128, rising to 130½ and closing at 129¾. For Sept. 6th 430 shares sold at 127½, 130, closing at 129.

Argentine Gas Shares, old Company, 175 at 2,000, and 60 shares, new Company, at 93.

The R.M.S. Tamar leaves Montevideo this evening for this port; she brings 4,900 packages of merchandize, six cows and two bulls. She will leave this on the 15th for Havre.

The R.M.S Tamar has made a splendid run out, considering that she stopped at 8 ports and made the trip in 26 days; she sails for Havre on 15th, and has the bulk of her cargo engaged.

Advices from Montevideo report the death of Miss Jackson, sister of Dn Juan Jackson, one of the richest families in Montevideo. The rains down there have been tremendous; the Sta. Lucia river has burst its banks, the waters rising to the doors of the Hotel Oriental, and the very sleepers on the bridge.

The death of Mr Roig, a well known coal merchant, was announced on Change; deceased had been for some time in poor health since his return from Europe. His funeral took place this afternoon.

List of passengers arrived per Maskelyne from Liverpool:—

For B. Aires—

First class—

Mrs Langley
Miss Langley
Miss Rolland
Mrs H S Samuel
Mr A Pierce
Mr Wm Murphy
Mrs L H Conyngham
Miss T Conyngham
Mr John M Buchanan
Miss E Buchanan
Master N Buchanan
Master A Buchanan
Mrs James Wilson and two children
Miss J Chisholm
Mr Horace Dashwood
Mr Mountjoy Driver
Mrs E H Collins
Miss E T Collins
Miss K J Collins
Miss A M Collins

Third class—

John Rogan, Thomas Pettit, Ellen Pettit, Richard Honlan, Thomas Dorgan, Richard Roberts.

For Montevideo—

First class—

Mrs Williams
Mr Anthony Amy
Mr Wm O Coghill
Mr A H Lavalle.

BIRTH.

On the 2nd inst., at Pereira, the wife of Edward M. Condon, of a son.

On the 31st ult. at Barracas, Mrs. A. D. M. Stewart, of a daughter.

DEATHS

At San Pedro, on the 23d inst Mrs John Haugh at the early age of 38 years. The deceased who leaves a large and helpless family to mourn her loss, was a native of Baltard, County Clare, Ireland. Her remains were escorted to the San Pedro cemetery on Wednesday by the largest funeral cortege we have witnessed for years.

May she rest in eternal peace.

(Irish papers please publish.)

August 23d, at her residence in the Capillo del Señor, after a short illness, killed the beloved wife of John Harrington, Esq. aged 77 years.

Mr and Mrs Harrington were amongst the first Irish settlers in this country, and many an Irishman found a warm welcome beneath their hospitable roof. Her remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of people.—R. I. P.

On the 4th of July, at Brixton, Charles H. Harratt, son of the late Charles Harratt, of Buenos Ayres, aged 23.

On the 3rd of July, at Ash Lawn, Leamington, Frances Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Robert P. Crane, Vicar of Tollesbunt Major and Heybridge, Essex, and formerly British Chaplain at Rio de Janeiro.

On the 27th August, on board the steamer Maskelyne, at sea, Maggie, wife of John Stuart Shaw.

GREAT

AUCTION

BY

Baltar & Quesada

ON

Saturday 10th Septemb.

38

LINCOLN

RAMS

Selected in Lincolnshire

BY

MR EDWARD CASEY

Estancieros requiring something special in sheep should not fail to attend.

INFALIBLE

THE EXCELSIOR DIP

TRADE MARK

PARA LA SARNA

SNELL & CO.

272—CANGALLO—272

13 o3

CANARIOS

AVISO al Publico que he llegado nuevamente con un lindo surtido de Canarios, Merlos, Ruiseñores y Jilgueros de Alemania y muchos otros pajaros de buen canto del America y Australia.

ADOLFO REICHE,

Reconquista 108,

g 47 s22

REMATE

POR

Saturnino y Agustin M Justo

EN CHASCOMUS

DE

Vacas, Carneros, Caballos &c

Los dias

5, 6, 7 y 8 de Setiembre proximo

En el local de la

Sexta Feria de Chascomus.

Venderemos con las condiciones que se estipularan en el acto de la venta los siguientes animales reproductores:

Del Establecimiento Manantiales del Sr J N Fernandez—

20 toros ¾ y ¾ sangre Durham
6 vacas id id
100 ovejas Lincoln

Del Establecimiento Las Barrancas, a cargo del Sr Church—

8 carneros sangre pura Rambouillet
40 id mestizo id de 1ra.
50 id id
40 id ¾ y ¾ Lincoln
6 toros ¾ y ¾ Durham

Establecimiento Los Jagüeles, del Sr Ricardo Newton—

10 carneros sangre pura Rambouillet
50 id mestizo id
50 id Lincoln
6 toros ¾ y ¾ Durham
20 yeguas mestizos de carrera
Un potrillo sano ¾ sangre de carrera, hijo del Padrillo sangre pura Blucher.

Establecimiento Venado y San Felipe, de los Sres Semillosa—

12 carneros sangre pura Rambouillet
18 id ¾ id
50 id mestizo id
10 borregas ¾ id.

Establecimiento Del Medio, del Sr Pedro Castañeda—

50 carneros mestizos Rambouillet.

Establecimiento El Espartillar, a cargo del Sr A Ross—

200 carneros mestizo Rambouillet de 1ra.
200 id id
200 id ¾ y ¾ Lincoln

Establecimiento Pancho Diaz, del Sr Francisco Piñeyro—

100 carneros mestizos Rambouillet.

Establecimiento La Adela de los Sres D y E Dodds—

10 carneros sangre pura Rambouillet.
5 borregas id
40 id id Lincoln
10 carneros mestizos Negretto
50 id Rambouillet.

Establecimiento El Salado, del Sr Patricio Campbell—

10 carneros cruza Lincoln y Rambouillet.
60 id Rambouillet y Negretti.

Por cuenta de varios y de diversas procedencias—

Una tropilla compuesta de 9 magnificos caballos gateados, de los que 7 son diestros en el tiro y pueden formarse lindas yuntas para carruaje.
2 lindisimos petizos muy mansos
200 carneros mestizos Rambouillet
100 id Lincoln
20 caballos mansos de silla
10 id de tiro
10 vacas lecheras
6 cazales cerdos mestizos Berckshire.

El credito de que con justicia gozan los establecimientos que dejamos nombrados, por la buena clase de los animales criados en ellos, nos escusa de recomendarlos por ser ya bien conocidos de los Sres hacendados de toda la Provincia.

En la cuarta Feria efectuada en Setiembre de 1880 hubo en venta a mas de muchos toros, vacas, caballos, id 1800 carneros reproductores y en la que se verificara el proficiente recomendacion para los compradores, pues en ninguna parte encontraran igual numero reunido donde poder elegir lo que precisen.

e 275 s6

POR LOS MISMOS

EN LOBOS

DE

Ovejas,
Carneros,
Vacas,
Caballos,

&c. &c.

Los dias 18, 19 y 20 de Setiembre,

En el Local de la primera Feria de Lobos,

Venderemos con las condiciones que se estipularan en el acto de la venta, los siguientes animales reproductores—

Del Establecimiento San Carlos, en Cañuelas—

6 carneros sangre pura Rambouillet
30 id mestizo
30 id merino Rambouillet
10 id Lincoln
30 borregas id

Establecimiento Santo Domingo, del Sr. J F Cieza—

6 carneros Rambouillet
20 id mestizo id

Establecimiento La Porteña, a cargo del Sr J Meyer—

80 carneros ¾ Lincoln
22 borregas ¾ id
6 id ¾ id (con cria)

Establecimiento de los Sres. Milne—

30 carneros mestizo Rambouillet
1 padrillo media sangre de carrera
7 potrillos cazales id

Establecimiento de los Sres. Campos y Gomis—

2 carneros sangre pura Rambouillet
50 id mestizo id
4 cazales cerdos cruza Normanda y Berkshire.

Establecimiento La Irene, de los Sres. Caminos y Arechaga—

20 carneros mestizos Rambouillet
4 toros ¾ sangre Durham

Establecimiento La Figura, del Sr. Uribelarrea—

10 carneros sangre pura Rambouillet
10 id id Lincoln
20 borregas id Rambouillet
20 id mestizos Lincoln
10 vacas id Durham
4 toros sangre pura id

Establecimiento San Francisco, fundado en 1857 del Sr Atucha—

10 carneros sangre pura Rambouillet de 1ra a 20 meses de edad
6 borregas id id
30 carneros mestizo id
Establecimiento del Sr. R. N. Urquiola
8 carneros sangre pura Rambouillet
4 borregas id Negretti
2 toros mestizos Durham
Una yunta de petizos blancos, ojos negros, preciosos animales, muy mansos y diestros en el siro.
1 petizo oscuro, padrillo, de lindas formas y muy manso.

De otras procedencias—

6 vacas lecheras
4 toros ¾ sangre Durham
10 caballos mansos
20 animales vacunos al corte, tamberos
60 carneros mestizos Rambouillet

El dia 20 venderemos todas las maderas y fierro que se ha empleado para esta Feria.

Llamamos la atencion de los Sres. Hacendados del Oeste sobre este remate y les pedimos concurran a la primera Feria de Lobos seguros que aun el mas exijente encontrara allí lo que desee, pues esta ya probado entre nosotros que las Ferias no solo son el unico mercado posible para el vendedor sino tambien el mas conveniente para el comprador, por encontrarse reunido en un solo punto y en venta, animales de todas los especies y sazas en grandes cantidades que proceden de diversos establecimientos y que por consiguiente tienen donde poder elejir a su satisfaccion.

g 276 s20

FURNITURE

A good assortment always on hand at W. G. MARTINDALE'S

140—Calle Esmeralda—144

Holy Cross College

595—Corrientes—595

James M. Grace

DIRECTOR

c 287 s30

Guia Mensual de Kidd

DE LOS

Ferro Carriles
Vapores
Mensagerias
Tramways

Avisador General

SETIEMBER 1881

En venta en todas las Librerias y en La Imprenta Inglesa

DE

J. H. KIDD

117—CORRIENTES—117

x15 s9

6ª Feria en Chascomus

A los Sres. Hacendados.

La Asociacion Rural en Chascomus invita a los Sres. Hacendados de la Provincia a concurrir con sus productos a la Sesta Feria que tendra lugar en esta ciudad en los dias 5, 6, 7 y 8 del proximo Setiembre.

Para el pédido de local e informes que necesitan pueden dirigirse a la Secretaria, Calle Belgrano No. 2.

Chascomus, Agosto 4 de 1881.

ANGUS ROSS,
Presidente.
SATURNINO JUSTO,
Secretario Interino.

g 83 s8

Centro Comercial

No habiendo aceptado el Sr Don Domingo Parodi el puesto de Presidente del CENTRO COMERCIAL para que fue electo en la asamblea del 12 ppdo, se cita a los socios para el dia 9 del corriente a las 3½ de la tarde, a fin de tomar en consideracion esa renuncia y proceder a nueva eleccion en caso que fuera aceptada; como asi mismo para proveer a dos vacantes de miembros de la Camara de Comercio; una en el ramo de Introductores y mayoristas de ferreteria, drogas, maderas, lozas y muebles, y otra en el de saladeristas, consignatarios de los rios y agentes maritimos.

Se encarga la mas puntual asistencia, vista la importancia de esta eleccion.

B. Aires, Setiembre 1 de 1881.

C. ZUBERBUHLER
Vice-President
R. TOME
Secretario

e 297 s9

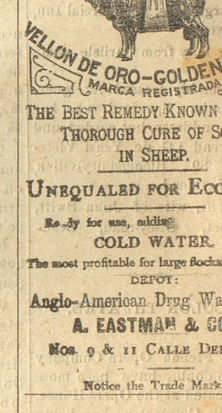
DIARIES FOR 1882.

A large assortment of Diaries for 1882 will be received in a few days by

LA LIBRERIA INGLESA
7 San Martin

e 32 s10

ESTANCIEROS!



ESTANCIEROS!

Prueban La Infalible de Juan Frers y tendran ovejas sanos de vasos.

Se devuelve su importe si no cura inmediatamente.

Cuesta diez pesos solamente la botella, y cura doscientos ovejas.

24j6

Aviso a los Exportadores de Frutos,

En Gualeguaychu (Provincia de E. Rios) se arrienda una comoda Barraca, comodida por Barraca Entre Riana con las siguientes comodidades:

Casa habitacion para familia, dos almacenes muy espaciosos cerrados, uno en la planta baja, y el otro en el 1º piso, con dos pescantes de fierro en sus ventanas para suspender fardos.

Un Galpon corrido al rededor del patio de la Barraca, sumamente grande y comodo.

Prenza para hacer cualquier clase de fardos.

Frescante en el patio para cargar los fardos o cualquier otro bulto de peso.

Escritorio general, y escritorio particular, caballeriza, y demas oficinas, balanzas y otros utiles propios para el objetos.

Se arrienda por uno o mas años.

Los interesados pueden ocurrir por correspondencia a Don M Quincocco en Gualeguaychu.

x34 o6

J. B. GAHAN

General Broker and Commission Agent.

ON SALE.

1—Camp in Tres Arroyos (several lots) Sauce Corto, Guamini, Arroyo de las Mostazas, Bahia Blanca, Chivilcoy, Chascomus, Lincoln, 25 de Mayo, and Las Flores.

Also several lots of land (5 cuadras each) recently purchased from the N.W. Government now offered for sale on very favorable terms.

2—Agent for Linck's celebrated Extract of Tobacco (South Down Sheep Wash) and all other approved specifics.

3—Posts, Wire and Ironmongery.

78—CALLE RECONQUISTA—78

Lavadero y Mocho

Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais y Haciendas

Y

Comissionistas para la Compra-venta de Ganados, Vacunos, Lanares y Jeguarizos

Se reciben ordenes

Escritorio San Martin 51

Altos de BALTAR & QUESADA

c 7 n1

Van Gelderen y Trant

Traductores Publicos

108 — PIEDAD — 108

GREYHOUNDS

Avisamos a los Estancieros de Sauce Corto Grande, y Tres Arroyos, que el Lunes 12 del corriente venderemos 4 Perros Galzos (Greyhounds) importados por el Sr D Gmo. Kemmis en nuestra casa Alsina 78.

c 58 s12

Patrick Ham,

Wool and Produce Broker,

1371—CALLE de la PIEDAD—1371

Onc de Setiembre

LADIES who may require good servants will please apply to Miss Killion, Calle Lavalle 328.

c 36 s7

FLUIDO

M

CREOSOTE

V. CASARES É HIJOS

The Blagden Dip

(FLUIDO BLAGDEN)

Manufactured BY

Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co., Limited

The cheapest and most effective cure for scab on sheep. It is guaranteed free from poison, contains eighty p. cent of active ingredients and may be mixed with 100 parts of cold water.

Sole Agents

Thomas Bladgen & Co.

126—Rivadavia—126

GOLDEN FLEECE DIP

ESPECIFICO VELLON DE ORO.

THE BEST REMEDY KNOWN FOR THE THOROUGH CURE OF SCAB IN SHEEP.

UNEQUALED FOR ECONOMY.

Ready for use, adding COLD WATER.

The most profitable for large flocks.

DEPOT:

Anglo-American Drug Warehouse,

A. EASTMAN & CO.,

Nos. 9 & 11 CALLE DEFENSA.

Notice the Trade Mark.

NO MORE DYSPEPSIA

WHY ARE YOU SUFFERING?

Try "Wishart's Tar Cordial,"

ON SALE at $35 PER BOTTLE in the undermentioned Botices:—

A. P. SEEDORFF, 84 Reconquista.
MURRAY & AITKEN, 274 Florida.
S. TORRES, 69 Defensa.
DIAZ CALVEYRA & Rivadavia.
BOTICA DEL PUEBLO.

Wholesale at 84 Reconquista.

g 296 o1

George & John C. Bell

Agents for

GUINNESS' STOUT, Magnolia Brand, Bottled by E & J Burke

GUINNESS' STOUT, Bottled by E & J Burke, Awarded first order of merit, Melbourne Exhibition.

GUINNESS' STOUT, Ask for the Magnolia Brand, Bottled by E & J Burke

GUINNESS' STOUT, Bottled by E & J Burke, The most appreciated in all British Colonies.

GUINNESS' STOUT, Magnolia Brand, Bottled by E & J Burke Sells at a most moderate price.

GUINNESS' STOUT, Magnolia Brand, On hand at most of the Wholesale and Retail Stores.

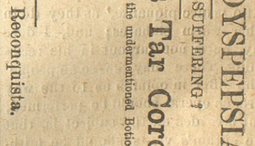
GUINNESS' STOUT, Magnolia Brand, Bottled by E & J Burke.

Sole Agents

George & John C. Bell

269—CANGALLO—271

g xp



RESISTENCIA 2136 lbs.

Garantido el de mayor resistencia que se introduce en el pais.

JORGE BELL HIJOS

297—Defensa—297

xp f28